

WELYN BROADBENT

# Maclean's

ELECTION  
TRIUMPH FOR  
SOLIDARITY

★ CHINA ★

## THE TERROR NOW



THE WORLD  
OF CANADIAN.  
THE ORIENT.



**FAR MORE FLIGHTS TO THE FAR EAST  
THAN ANY OTHER AIRLINE.**

Canadian business interests are focusing on the flourishing Pacific Rim markets. Which is why Canadian offers direct service to Tokyo, Nagoya, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shanghai, Bangkok.

We're aggressively adding routes to our Pacific network all the time. This year we've added a new nonstop to Nagoya, a new Alberta-Tokyo service and a

new Toronto-Tokyo nonstop service. In all, we are offering 24 flights weekly from Canada to the Orient this summer—33% more than last year.

Our schedule is likely the best complement to yours because we have excellent connections throughout the Far East. While we offer

three classes—First Class, Canadian Business Class and Canadian Class—we have only one standard of service. World-class. The world of Canadian spans five continents, but it revolves around one person. You.



OUR WORLD REVOLVES AROUND YOU.

**We are Canadian**

Canadian is a registered trademark of Canadian Airlines International Ltd.  
\*To joint venture with Japan Airlines.

# Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE JUNE 11, 1989 VOL. 102 NO. 24

## CONTENTS

### 2 EDITORIAL

### 4 LETTERS/PASSAGES

### 10 OPENING NOTES

*A disclaimer for the SlyDunns; one mistake that Dan Quigley did not make; the elusive Salman Rushdie remains in hiding; a family team marks its anniversary; the U.S. ambassador's residence gets a decorator look; a new Report remains on course; Conrad Black up to the ante; Woodstock's 20th anniversary.*

### 13 COLUMN/FRED BRUNING

### 14 CANADA

*Controversy delays Outside's Liberal government.*

### 18 WORLD

*Solidarity scores an overwhelming election victory, Iran after Khomai.*

### 22 BUSINESS

*After the Beijing massacre, more Hong Kong Chinese turn to Canada; Canada Post makes a profit—and resists of privatization.*

### 29 BUSINESS WATCH/PETER C. NEWMAN

### 40 HEALTH

*Experts at a major conference predict that AIDS will continue its rapid spread.*

### 44 PRESS

*A huge libel award leaves Britain's Private Eye fighting to survive.*

### 46 TECHNOLOGY

*A pipeline explosion causes a fiery train disaster in the Soviet Union.*

### 48 PEOPLE

### 50 BOOKS

*John Le Carré talks to Maclean's.*

### 53 TELEVISION

*The proliferation of TV channels rivets itself delegates to a communications future.*

### 56 FOTHERINGHAM

## COVER

### THE TERROR NOW



*Five days after the massacre in Tiananmen Square, the secret policemen went to work. They hunt for leaders of the pro-democracy rebellion was heralded by the emergence from the shadows of Deng Xiaoping, China's 86-year-old senior Communist leader. Governments around the world condemned the massacre, and hundreds of foreigners, including Canadians, fled the country.* — 22

## CANADA

### HEADING FOR THE POLLS

*Quebec's Liberal Premier Robert Bourassa appears likely to cruise to victory in a provincial election that he is expected to call this fall. Pinned with his increasingly reformistist stance, the opposition Parti Québécois has been unable to cut deeply into the Liberals' commanding lead in opinion polls.* — 14



## WORLD

### A STUNNING VICTORY



*In Poland's first free elections in more than 40 years, the reform overwhelmingly chose Solidarity candidates for both the legislature and the newly created Senate. Although the Communist leaders are still in charge, they must now co-operate with the opposition in plotting Poland's future course.* — 18

COVER PHOTO BY ANDREW HODGSON/CANAL EASTON

Canadian copyright laws and regulations apply.



## LETTERS

### A MOVEMENT'S ORIGINS

To respond to "Gang terror" (Cover, May 22), your magazine refers to students as homeless, unemployed transients who strive to survive. That is far from the truth. The student movement was started in Britain in the mid-1960s by working-class youths as a direct counterstatement to the middle-class set college mode, the pretensions of British's hegemony. The student ideology is based upon hard labor and loyalty. The student way of life is the British working-class way of life. Most students are not unemployed criminals who engage in random activity.

Wesley Myers,  
Saskatoon



Student riots in the 1960s

Imagine that the cover picture of these youths was replaced with one of black L.A. gang members, and the caption read: "Black L.A. youths as efficient for student strikes, AdSense, truck parts and drive-by shootings." The charges of racism would be flying. Yet you see fit to credit, in a market manner, students, who are most certainly not all neo-Nazi thugs (as your article suggests).

Andrew W. Murphy,  
Raleigh

### A NATIONAL ISSUE

To "Capital speculation" in your May 29 issue (Opening Notes), you refer to *The Globe and Mail* as "Toronto's *Globe and Mail*." Rather, we are Canada's national newspaper, not "Toronto's newspaper." Just like "Canada's weekly newsmagazine," not "Toronto's."

Wesley MacLeod,  
Secretary to the advertising staff,  
*The Globe and Mail*,  
Toronto

### SORRY, WRONG HEMISPHERE

I would be grateful to know when *Seaworld* was moved into the Southern Hemisphere ("Canada at the summit," Canada, May 29). My map shows 15° north latitude as passing close to Dakar, putting that cry and the country in the Northern Hemisphere.

Donald Delaney,  
Ottawa

### A MIXED BLESSING

Regarding "A growing light" (Editorial, January 22), British Columbia's spectacular beauty is both a blessing and a dilemma. Its splendor is unparalleled, yet a province with a population that can't count survive as scenery since—some of the land must be developed. Responsible development does not mean de-

### LEADERS IN NEED

It is amazing how some of our leaders and politicians, such as Brian Mulroney, are financially strapped ("A new year for the lobbying game," Opening Notes, May 22). While everyone else has to tighten their belts, they cannot live on an income of \$75,000 plus a \$50,000 pension. It makes you stop and think that maybe they are the reason our national debt is so far out of reach.

Marika Stuchlik,  
St. Catharines, Ont.

### THE SUMMING UP

In Mulroney's May 15 issue, two articles and two columns were devoted to the resignation of Liberal leader John Turner. They contained many tributes and some criticism. I would like to sum up what you writers as follows: He is a great Canadian who showed courage, stamina and decency rare in politicians—a man who cares greatly for his country.

Don Stuchlik,  
Barrie, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should attach return address and telephone number. And, to improve the quality of the letter, please include a return address. 111 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7.

## PASSAGES

**RESIGNED:** Dulcie Camp, 46, a longtime Conservative strategist and one of the architects of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's successful 1984 federal election campaign, is senior adviser to the cabinet in the Privy Council Office, to return to his New Brunswick retreat, 500m east of Fredericton. Camp, a writer and former advertising executive—and the person who, as PC party president in the mid 1980s, led the famous deal to acquire John Diefenbaker from the party leadership—joined Mulroney in 1984 to help mould the wings of his first-handling government. But the hiring triggered opposition accusations of patronage for giving a political position to a senior public-service politician.



**AWARDED:** To his superior Wayne Gretzky, 28, the coveted Hart Trophy as the league's most valuable player, for a record-setting ninth time in the past two years. Last season, the former Edmonton Oilers took his own team—the Los Angeles Kings—from 38th to fourth place in the overall standings.

**DIED:** Award-winning cartoonist Dick Browne, 71, whose comic strips *Murphy's*, *Howdy* and *Mr. and Mrs. Delaney* delighted generations of newspaper readers around the world, of cancer in a Sarasota, Fla., hospital.

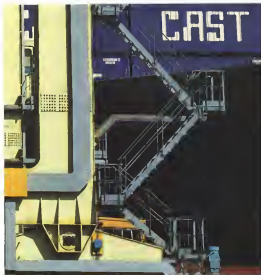
**RESIGNED:** Douglas Roche, 63, one of Canada's most outspoken advocates for world peace, as the country's ambassador for disarmament, to take a teaching post at the University of Alberta. Prime Minister

Joe Clark had previously named the former Alberta Conservative MP ambassador in 1984.

**RESIGNED:** Robin Phillips, 43, an artistic director of England's Cheltenham Festival, to return to livestock in Canada. The English-born Phillips—artistic director of Ontario's Stratford Festival from 1974 to 1980—meted controversy with the British theatre scene after his 17-year absence.

**DIED:** William Hamilton, 70, a member of the 1925 Blackstock royal commission on Canada's economic future, which recommended ending free trade with the United States, and postmaster general under prime minister John Diefenbaker from 1967 to 1968, as hospital near his Vancouver home after a lengthy illness.

## Controlling Interest.



More companies rely on Cast to take full responsibility for their transatlantic container shipments.

**CAST**

The Blue Box System of Container Shipping

***Xerox announces a breakthrough  
in office technology.***

**Ears.**

To listen with. To listen to your wants, your needs, your problems and opportunities. To understand your business environment before we try to fit our products into it.

It's a startling new concept in office technology. It's also a promise.

Until our ears have done their job, we'll keep our mouths closed.

**We Answer To You.**





# OPENING NOTES

Dan Quayle takes a joke, Bob and Chris Elliott look to the past, and Ronald Reagan continues a tradition

## UNDER A DARK CLOUD

Vancouver's SkyDome opened with a splash on June 3 as stadium corporation president Chuck Maywood ordered that the cupola of the \$500-million complex—in movable roof—be fully retracted during the inaugural celebrations. But he did so during a rainstorm that drenched an audience of 45,000 spectators and caused minor injuries to several entertainers who slipped and fell on the stadium's wet floor. Now, many performers and spectators say that they are planning to sue stadium officials for water damage to their clothing. Said John Kohnen, the director of a 25-member-Lesbian dance group: "We looked like drowned rats. The only thing louder than the music that night was the sound of drinking water!" A storm also forced workers to close the roof during a June 7 baseball game between the local Blue Jays and the Milwaukee Brewers—a procedure that took 36 minutes. At rain bowed the field, umpires halted play for six minutes—and the SkyDome had to close to a nation's worst fan on a rainy day in a domed stadium.

SkyDome performer Liberty Silver singing in the rain



Photo by Canada Press

## FOLLOWING IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

It is a strange story of Father's Day on June 18, U.S. comedian Bob and Chris Elliott recently visited Toronto to promote their comedy western book *A Family of the 1930s*—Christina Crawford's harrowing account of life with the star Joan Crawford—Daddy's Day taken with humor, most of it black. In one chapter, 25-year-old Chris, who is a regular performer in NYC's *Late Night With David Letterman*, recalls that on his sixth birthday, Bob forced him to watch the horror movie *Psycho*—three times—to make him "become a man." Both father and son were in good form when Canada AM host Deborah McGeorge had to redo the beginning of a



Bob and Chris Elliott: three viewings of *Psycho*

lapsed interview when she mistakenly introduced them as "Bob and Chris Wright." According to the Elliotts, that clearly indicated she had been drinking about Robert C. Wright, the president and CEO of NBC. For two comedians who are parodying pop-psychology seminars, such supposed Freudian slips are good for business.



Woodstock fans: sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll

Photo by Getty Images

## Mining the golden past

It is organizers' belief it is "three days of peace and music," and in August, 1988 more than 400,000 people responded by arriving to the Woodstock Music and Art Fair once again, N.Y. That event has become a cherished symbol of youth in members of the baby-boom generation it began, peaceful gathering that was spiced by sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll. As the 30th anniversary of Woodstock nears, local officials have fielded hundreds of calls from nostalgic longtime happen-goers and hordes of promoters and television producers—who want to stage a revival of the original concert. But one of Woodstock's legacies is an ordinance that town councilors passed shortly after such rock legends as Joan Jett, Jon Hendrix and The Who had finished playing: it prohibits local gatherings of more than 10,000 people. Still, many organizers are hoping to benefit from an expected Woodstock nostalgia boom this summer. To that end, sex televisions commercial will feature a woman gyrating deeply into a glass of wine. As the notes that the vice "was passed around Woodstock," scraps of hands making the peace symbol marinated on the glass. In 1989, one Woodstock message is clear: there is money to be made from old memories.

## A FAILED HOAX IN WASHINGTON

One day after the death of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on June 3, about 25 journalists barred to Washington's Redskins Park Terrace Hotel, there, *Saturday Night*—the British author whom the ayatollah condemned to death earlier this year for blasphemy—had supposedly emerged from hiding. But skeptical reporters swiftly determined that the supposed author was a fraud, and the man himself reported from a conference room that he had retired for \$120. Now, that unidentified impostor has a bond with Khomeini—he too is in hiding.



Quayle: ridicule and a joke at his expense

## Low comedy on the cocktail circuit

Dan Quayle's verbal skills have frequently exposed the U.S. vice-president to ridicule. But it is now clear that Quayle was matched by the media for a comment that he supposedly made this spring. During a reception at the Reagan Library in Washington last April, the vice-president chatted with Rhode Island Representative Claudia Schneider and later that month she told some of her constituents that she and Quayle had talked (and had recent visit to South America). Schneider said that Quayle concluded the latest conversation by saying, "The only regret I have was that I didn't study Latin harder in school so I could converse with those people." White Schneider stressed that she was simply cracking a joke at her fellow Republican's expense, the joke's precision was widely reported as a comment that the vice-president had made

himself. Said Quayle's press secretary David Bonville: "He is surprisingly staying about these things. He does not attack the press. Mistakes reflect more on the people writing than on him." Gore that routed to Quayle.

## EXPANDING WITH DIFFICULTY

Publisher Ted Byfield has enjoyed considerable success with *Alberta Report*, an Edmonton-based weekly newspaper that he founded in 1973. Indeed, the Report had a solid foundation of \$4,713 paid subscribers last year. But *Montreal Star*, a sister publication covering Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, has only attracted about 9,500 subscribers since its 1986 launch. As a result, Byfield's press empire has recorded losses: of \$450,000 and \$384,261 during the past two fiscal years. But Byfield said that he is still planning to launch another offshoot, Vancouver-based *B.C. Report*, in August. At that time, Byfield may have to make a request that his credit last year—and ask readers to pray for his magazine's success.

## TOP LEADERS ONLY, PLEASE

In March, Ronald Reagan made a one-day trip to Phoenix, B.C., and delivered a speech to 125 executives who work for Vancouver-based entrepreneur James Pattison. And the former president—who recently commanded a \$50,000 fee for such appearances—has already scheduled another visit to Canada: on June 18, he will be the star



Clack: an unicorn will be difficult

attraction of an event that financial giant H.B. Holdings is sponsoring with stage artist Tamara Chynoweth, a B.C. media star acquired for the speaker's chair at Bellinger Inc.'s annual dinner last year. Clack persuaded British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to address the 150 guests. Said Governor Victoria president Thomas Long, who will attend this year's dinner, state: "It's a great honor to have British Prime Minister." "What is coming going to do for an investor? He will have to get God out next."

# In time for Canada Day, Maclean's will present "A Portrait of Two Nations," the most complete comparative picture of Canadians and Americans ever painted.

**T**he 1988 Free Trade Agreement will bring Canadians and Americans closer together and it makes it vital that we know each other better. It's now necessary to know what we really think of each other, of personal rights, the environment, government, immigration, crime, our interrelated economies and other important issues.

And you'll get the whole story—plus the big picture—of current Canadian and American attitudes and relationships in the July 3 Maclean's, "A Portrait of Two Nations," an issue based on the first simultaneous poll of Canadians and Americans.

Maclean's Editor Kevin Dwyer, Project Editor Angela Ferrante and a team of writers, reporters, photographers, and researchers will produce a thorough report. In fact, it will be so thorough that the July 3 issue (available the week of June 26) will consist primarily of this in-depth look at those north and south of our border.

Never before has Maclean's dedicated so many editorial pages of a regular issue to a single subject. But, then, never before has a single subject warranted such attention.

"A Portrait of Two Nations" will be a masterpiece of information and analysis. Don't miss it!

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

**Maclean's**

## AN AMERICAN VIEW



### The right to bear (and die by) arms

BY FRED BRUENING

**T**here is something thrilling to an American about the notion of love and rivalry, of distance conquered, of spirit and winning light, of social and jury. There's a constant despite an expenditure of goods for the, if applied, say, to education, would make us the Japan of the 21st century, or the America of the 19th, take your pick. We are partial to auto races in which men and, these days, women, too, race around oval tracks in scintillating shells of metal and fibre glass, challenging the laws of physics and every standard of good sense. This someone from a canyon, and we will be there to cheer. Fill the pits with rockets and Roman candles and you've got our vote. What a sea-shore in your hair, and we choose as your sons.

Go-pedding is especially sacred stuff in these parts. We started our history with an armed invasion—and a deadly one, at that—and proceeded directly toward the winning of the West, not to mention the South, South and East, usually by means of black powder and well-placed shots. Cowboys, soldiers, cops and robbers—we have never lost our taste for the brimstone weapon and head-on. Domestic dispute or drug deal gone bad, argument with a neighbor or conservative state caper, we reach for that venerable equalizer, the brotherhood's brand-Best That settles it.

Our Constitution speaks to the bearing of arms, although it is quite certain that the browbeaten vainglorious of yesteryear did not anticipate this, nor certainly know, their descendants would have exhibited a real taste for the verge on aerial disorder. How could poor old Jefferson and Franklin have known that, in 1988, schools would install metal detectors to identify students carrying pistols instead of peanut-butter sandwiches, or that ordinary citizens could drop by their local gun shop and walk away with enough firepower to mount the Revolution itself, or that something called the National Rifle Association would become

more or less in a fourth branch of government?

Suggest that we have turned the nation into a free-fire zone, well, not enough, some people with an iron desire to see back window will serve to warn of Armageddon should Americans choose to do so. Listening to the standard offshoots' pitch, one might think those distant Nicaraguans were marching through San Francisco after all, just as Ronald Reagan feared they were, so that the nation was about to be attacked by hordes of alien dogs—damned creatures who take exception to the theory that apertures lead only to save them from starvation.

In fact, the NRA has been able to out-shout advocates of gun control and convince members of Congress that, lately, the organization looks less formidable. Trouble began earlier in the year when a gunman killed five children and wounded 29 others and one adult in Stockton, Calif. The fellow's weapon of choice was a Chinese-made AR-47 assault rifle—an American firm able to fire nearly 180 shots without reloading. It occurred almost immediately to citizens in California and elsewhere that the AR-47 perhaps should not be on any list to buy as a home coffin but, preferably, the NRA-designed Outlawer assault rifle, said

the organization, and you tamper with America's soul.

George Bush, an NRA member himself, hesitated at first but, when fury over the Stockton incident failed to subside, the President banned imported assault rifles and called for prohibitions on high-capacity ammunition magazines manufactured in the United States and overseas. Proponents of gun control from the chief executive's office disingenuously—assault weapons made in the United States can still be marketed—but the NRA, accustomed to getting its way, was livid, nonetheless. "The whole thing is a farce, and the general public better wake up," said one NRA official. "This has nothing to do with assault weapons. They want to lose all semi-automatics."

The NRA got more bad news when Colt Industries Inc. suspended commercial sales of the AR-15 semi-automatic rifle, and it took another jolt when the California legislature voted to ban manufacture and marketing of all semi-automatic assault weapons. Some police groups, feeling cops are endangered by the easy availability of guns, have withdrawn support for the NRA and are especially rattled by the organization's refusal to support a ban on the "Bulldog" assault weapons that can penetrate bullet-proof vests. There are reports of tension at the NRA's executive level, and in New York, rival factions are tussling. Serenities such as those are unfamiliar for the NRA and may at last signal that gun control activists are making progress. In that case, the NRA can be expected to respond in characteristic style—like a gently with a chunk of hot metal in its shoulder.

Even in the NRA's clubhouse could be Republican office-holders. Since NRA members feel betrayed by Bush and the California legislators who voted for the state's tough new law requiring assault weapons, the Republican party is going to get a good look in the sun from as if anything happens," cautioned NRA executive Robert K. Brown shortly before Bush announced the federal ban on imported assault weapons. While NRA lobbyists may not actually enjoy top dog to the paragon of postmodernism of our politicians, they do work by very downing financial support. During last year's election season, the NRA shored up its favorite sons with \$5.4 million—not exactly biblical, brother—and more in the legislative willing to offend in building a conservative majority.

Finally, though, the matter over with the American people. We are in clear need of group therapy on the matter of gun ownership. Nonetheless, we associate firearms with our most basic rights—freedom of speech, assembly, religion and peace, and the freedom to take life decisions—these guns. In California, gun dealers report brisk sales of semi-automatic assault rifles that will be banned as of Jan. 1. "We have sold more assault weapons in the last three months than in 10 years before that," said one manager whose shop, reportedly, is only 10 km from the Stockton schoolyard massacre. Such spirited response to the new legislation may drive the NRA. But others may wonder: What are the national needs we satisfy by peddling an AR-47, and how many more innocents must die before we reach an agreement?

Fred Bruening is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.



# HEADING FOR THE POLLS

**W**earing sunglasses and with his hair and jacket rumpled in the heat of the mid-June sun, Robert Bourassa led a group of four New England governors and five fellow premiers in a choreographed walk in the woods last week. As the leaders tramped through a picturesque grove of maple trees, the Quebec premier showed these far-flung witnesses of the deadly effect of acid rain on Quebec's \$80-million-a-year maple syrup industry. But despite the gravity of the situation, Bourassa appeared relaxed—and with good reason. With opinion polls showing his Liberals with a solid lead over their disgruntled Parti Québécois opposition, Bourassa is expected to cruise to a second straight majority in a provincial election that will probably be held this fall. And Bourassa seemed sure his role is tied to the 17th annual meeting of eastern Canadian premiers and New England governors—held at Montebello, Que., on the banks of the Ottawa River—to demonstrate his concern for the environment, which he has pledged to make one of the cornerstones of his campaign.

On the surface, there now appears to be little that could capsize Bourassa's drive to re-election—despite last month's controversy over the province's Bill 178. This legislation, which banned the use of languages other than French in outdoor signs, alienated the province's English-speaking minority and brought criticism from the PQ on the grounds that the law was not restrictive enough. But the PQ, faced with increasingly nationalistic statements by Bourassa, has been unable to turn its coordination of Bill 178 into a political vehicle with which to undermine the Liberals. In May, a poll by Montreal-based Borromin Inc. of 1,094 Quebecers showed that 56 per cent of those surveyed backed the Liberals compared with 31

## WITH AN ELECTION EXPECTED IN THE FALL, QUEBEC'S ROBERT BOURASSA APPEARS SET FOR ANOTHER VICTORY

per cent for the PQ. And the Liberals' strong recent rebound from the province's anti-business economy. "Constitutional questions are not the major preoccupation of Quebecers," Bourassa told Marleau during a late-night walk to



Bourassa (left), Lapierre: 55-per-cent backing for the Liberals

around in Montebello last week. "Their priority is still a strong economy for Quebec, and that will be the main theme of my campaign."

But Bourassa continues to be plagued by some political problems. For one, he has alien-

ated many of Quebec's 550,000 anglophones—12 per cent of the population—by reviving his 1985 campaign promise to allow bilingual outdoor signs. The Borromin poll revealed that 17 per cent of anglophones would now vote for the newly created Equality Party which supports the ban on English signs, while anglophone support for the Liberals has dropped to 44 per cent from traditional levels of more than 80 per cent. And Bourassa's language law has aroused concern and anger in parts of English Canada—and jeopardized the Merck Lake coalition second round.

In fact, the response over the accord, which recognizes Quebec as a "distinct society," dominated campaign discussions in Montebello. Manitoba and New Brunswick have not ratified the accord, partly because of concern that it provides inadequate protection for Canada's linguistic minorities—anglophones in Quebec and francophones elsewhere. And Bourassa and New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna took turns airing their opposing positions during a conversation at Montebello. Bourassa scoffed at McKenna's attempt to win the support of western provinces for an amendment to March Lake that would force them to "provide" their French-speaking minorities in the change for similar guarantees for Quebec's anglophones. "You should know that some western provinces will never accept to promote their minorities," Bourassa told McKenna. "If you want to do that, you will tell March Lake." McKenna replied that he believed he already had private assurances that such an amendment was possible.

McKenna's refusal to be coaxed by Bourassa as a signal that questions on March Lake may be fading. In several weeks, Bourassa has increasingly noted the spectre of Quebec independence as a goal to get the accord ratified. "There are still question marks whether English Canada is willing to have Quebec as a full partner," Bourassa told Marleau. "It maintains conditions made by Quebec are relaxed, then the attachment to Canada could weaken." Bourassa's tone reflects both the Liberals' emphasis on countering Quebec nationalists and the extended power in the premier's own circles of hard-cores on language and constitutional issues, such as Education Minister Claude Ryan. And partly as a result of that drift, some of the party's most passionate federalist members are planning to leave provincial politics, to defend English-speakers in other cabinet ministries.

The Liberals' 65-point policy program, released earlier this month, reveals the party's preoccupation with holding the nationalist

ford Lapierre and Richard French, and House Leader Michel Gosselin.

The Liberals' 65-point policy program, released earlier this month, reveals the party's preoccupation with holding the nationalist



Bourassa: undercutting the PQ with liberal doses of nationalistic rhetoric

vote. Emphasizing the need to combat what the party calls Quebec's demographic crisis, the platform promises policies to reverse the tensions of Quebecers and better assimilate immigrants into the province's French-speaking stream. And Premier's Story Gosselin acknowledged the PQ's resurgence—and that it still enjoys support. And former PQ minister Daniel Lacombe: "We may not have the stomach for another election after this fall. But there is no one who could remove him as leader."

For their part, the PQ has been frustrated with Bourassa's waffle during of their platform. "We can get elected in Quebec without playing the nationalist card, and Bourassa has adopted the card of Quebec nationalism," said PQ MNA Claude Fillion. "It is tough for us to make inroads when the economy is performing so well." That discouragement is leading many PQers to quit politics. Said respected political columnist Michel Ray: "The PQ has no serious, no energy and no credible opposition party anymore."

Much of the blame for that malaise is focused on PQ leader Jacques Parizeau, who does not

hold a seat in the National Assembly and is preoccupied with the health of his wife, Alicia, who is fighting cancer. Critics in the PQ say that his leadership has been lethargic. But others contend that Parizeau's energies have been devoted to the last glorious task of trying to rebuild the PQ's resurgence—and that it still enjoys support. And former PQ minister Daniel Lacombe: "We may not have the stomach for another election after this fall. But there is no one who could remove him as leader."

Still, some Quebecers believe the lack of opposition to Bourassa. Said Ray: "It is unhealthy for our democracy that the only option to the government is a party which pushes independence." And Bourassa is well aware that his opponents have few options. "What the moment of truth arrives, common sense will prevail," said the premier, anticipating the support of Quebec's anglophone voters. For many Quebecers, that is an accurate if somewhat glib assumption—no question of language.

BRUCE WALLACE in Montebello

## National Notes

### OFF THE RAILS

Transport Minister Donald Boudreau said that he would consider whether there is a need for a special train to carry the remains of the 1985 crash of the 100-ton train. But he would not say whether he would consider whether there is a need for a special train to carry the remains of the 1985 crash of the 100-ton train. But he would not say whether he would consider whether there is a need for a special train to carry the remains of the 1985 crash of the 100-ton train.

### CONCERN OVER THE BUDGET

The four Atlantic premiers said that they will ask for a special meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to discuss the negative effects of the April 26 federal budget on their provinces, especially cuts in regional development programs and military base closures.

### SETBACK FOR A REPRISE

The Supreme Court of Canada dismissed an appeal by Ontario Attorney General Martin Mulca, who refused a 1986 order to answer questions from the Alberta Labor Relations Board about his sources for a story. And the court left the door open for other challenges by declining to make a wider ruling on the protection of journalistic sources under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

### BUDGET HAZARDS

Three provincial governments tabled budgets, with Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells the only one to announce individual tax increases. There had been speculation that Alberta Premier Donald Getty's Tories would do the same—and break a campaign pledge not to increase taxes. But Treasurer Archibald (Dick) Johnston opted otherwise. In Manitoba, Gary Filmon's minority Conservatives defied a budget that added \$60 million in tax cuts and a reduced deficit—gaining the needed support of the opposition for a budget vote last June 14.

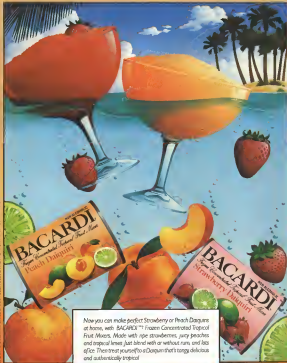
### MURDERS IN VANCOUVER

The discovery of the body of Frances Anne Grant brought the number of persons murdered in Vancouver over the past 14 months to eight. The police said that they were looking into the possibility that the killings may be linked.

### TRUMPING A SERVICE

The governing council of the Kalamazoo Mental Institute (near Moscow) ordered more than 30 non-resident residents to leave the institute by June 1. A council spokesman announced that the action was necessary to "purify the Institute and encourage patients to accept help."

BRING HOME THE TASTE OF THE TROPICS



BACARDI FROZEN CONCENTRATED TROPICAL FRUIT MIXERS

Look for them in your grocer's freezer

CANADA

## Liberal controversies

Ontario's premier faces three abrupt resignations

**T**he meeting between Ontario Premier David Peterson and one of his oldest political allies, embattled Solicitor General Jon Smith, was held discreetly in a hotel, two blocks away from Peterson's office in the provincial legislature. For two weeks, Peterson had rejected demands by the opposition New Democrats and Conservatives—and a growing number of his own backbenchers—that he ask for Smith's resignation because of what the opposition described as an improper visit to a provincial police detachment to inquire about the arrest of a young friend of the family. But on the afternoon of June 6, in a meeting in an upper-floor suite of Toronto's elegant St. James Place Hotel, Peterson presented Smith, 61, with a clear choice: either the two-term MP could appear before a legislative committee to explain her actions—or he recommended against—or she could resign from cabinet. Hours later, aides to the premier announced that Smith had quit. In her letter of resignation, Smith asserted that she had done nothing wrong. "I acted out of a sincere desire to do the right thing," Smith wrote.

The departure was one of three high-profile resignations in the space of a week that focused attention on several controversies plaguing Ontario's Liberal government. On June 2, the head of the Ontario Human Rights Commission, Ray Anand, resigned, one day after an internal report to the government accused the agency of improper hiring practices. And on June 6, Patricia Starr, 45, chairman of the corporation that operates Ontario Place, a notoriously overcrowded lakeside recreation park in Toronto, quit after arguing that she had turned away from a charity, of which she was president, to raise provincial Liberals.

Peterson upped Starr to her \$1,600-a-year post in 1987 after she had worked as a food taster on several Liberal campaigns. On May 11, the Toronto Globe and Mail reported that Starr, while she was president of the National Council of Jewish Women's charitable foundation from 1984 to 1988, had diverted \$80,000 from a \$251,000 fund held by the Toronto-based group to several people with Liberal connections. Under the Income Tax Act, political contributions cannot be made by charitable organizations. But according to the Globe, Starr authorized a contribution of \$5,300 from the fund to Milwaukee 99 James Peterson, brother of the premier, during his successful 1987 bid for a federal seat.

Another \$1,000 was sent to Elvin Del Zotto, chairman of the Toronto-based construction firm Trelo Enterprises Inc., to support his successful 1988 campaign for the presidency of the federal Liberal Ontario wing. Both Peterson and Del Zotto said that they were not

aware that any donations had come from the charity. And Starr told Maclean's that since National Council money was used to buy tickets for political fund-raising events, but that donations had not been audited and no political party had been favored.



Peterson: "We have a lot of momentum."

The political storms that beset Anand from his \$60,000-a-year post erupted when two of the rights agency's commissioners denounced him for rejecting several viable minority candidates while hiring seven where applicants for management positions had piled. An internal

government report concluded that there was "no evidence of discrimination, bias, sexism, or competition-rigging in the hiring process." But it criticized the commissioner for not trying hard enough to recruit viable minorities for senior posts. Anand, 34, an East Indian Canadian, said that although the inquiry indicated bias of any wrongdoing, the commission could no longer be effective under his leadership.

The Smith affair, focusing on the collapse of a cabinet minister, played out in the public eye. Early on the morning of April 9, Smith, whose responsibilities included overseeing the Ontario Provincial Police, visited an MP's station at Leam, near London. He had accompanied a telephone call from a young friend of the family who said that her brother was in custody there after being charged with causing a disturbance. The visit was brief, and a subsequent court investigation to determine whether Smith had interfered in a criminal case absorbed him of any wrongdoing. But when the visit became public, last month—after details of the episode were released without authorization to a Toronto newspaper—the opposition demanded Smith's resignation, then walked out of the legislature on May 29, bringing its business to a halt for eight days until Smith resigned.

Government officials said that the decision to confront Smith clearly did not come easily to Peterson, Smith and her husband, David, president of London-based Ellis-Don Ltd., have been personal friends and, once late political backers of the 45-year-old premier—whose home is also in Leam—for 25 years. But Peterson's initial decision—that Smith's visit to the Leam station was an isolated act of human concern—was shaken after the Globe reported on June 1 that she had also called a London 909 detachment in May, 1988, after the two-year-old son of a former caregiver who was visiting Peterson's residence wandered away from his mother and accidentally drowned in the swimming pool. The opposition charged that such actions were intolerable for a minister in charge of the OPP.

Which has Liberals holding 94 of the legislature's 120 seats, Peterson does not have to call an election until 1990. And his government consistently scores highly in popular opinion polls. Last week, despite the setbacks, Peterson declared, "We have a lot of momentum." But even with the Smith and Anand problems apparently settled, the momentum could become difficult to maintain: the premier's Commission on Election Processes is to decide next week whether to order a public investigation into Starr's use of charitable funds.

PAUL KARELAK with JENNIFER TREMBLE in Ottawa

# A STUNNING VICTORY

**IN THEIR FIRST  
FREE ELECTIONS  
IN 45 YEARS OF  
COMMUNISM, POLES  
VOTED MASSIVELY  
FOR REFORM**

On their way from the polling stations in Warsaw's Leszno Palace Street, Anna Komorowa and Grzegorz Górecki walked and laughed out the results of a poll. The two women, both university students in their early 20s, had just celebrated Poland's first free elections in more than 46 years by voting their first-ever votes. Both Komorowa and Górecki said that they voted for candidates supported by the once-banned trade union Solidarity, although Komorowa admitted "I do not know much about their program." But she added, "If they are opposed to the government of now, that is good enough for me."

After the government announced the stunning results of the June 4 elections, it became clear that millions of Poles shared this view. Because of a pre-election survey organized with Solidarity, the ruling Communist coalition was guaranteed a majority of seats at the country's legislature, the Sejm. But Solidarity



won almost one of the 361 seats that opposition candidates are allowed by the rules to hold in the 460-seat Sejm. Solidarity also won 82 of the 100 seats in a newly created Senate, in which there are no restrictions on membership by party affiliation.



And in a landslide victory, voters defeated 33 of 25 top Communist candidates—who were running opposed by the Sejm—by crushing their names off the ballot. Among the defeated candidates: Prime Minister Mazowiecki, who resigned in 1989, and several other members of the ruling 13-member Politburo. In fact, the magnitude of the Communists' defeat raises the likelihood that the government keeps its promise to allow a completely open elec-

tion in 1993. Poland will elect a new, non-Communist government. The results, credited to Solidarity member Marian Olszewski, "are certainly better for my party and our society than I think very deeply."

In fact, some results thrust Poland's already turbulent political scene into further turmoil. Following the defeat of most of the 30-member "national list" of top Communists, the Sejm does not have the full number of deputies required by the Polish constitution. As a result, government officials were forced to turn to Solidarity to help them out at the crisis. Meeting at Warsaw, Solidarity leader Lech Wałęsa set across the table from Gen. Czesław Kiszczak, the interior minister who signed the arrest order for him when the government suspended martial law in 1981. After an hour and a half, the two sides announced that a new round of elections for the 23 vacant seats will be held on June 18. But although Kiszczak and other defeated Politburo members are expected to run again, they have suffered such severe political dis-

age that it is not clear whether they will regain their former authority. Said a Warsaw-based Western diplomat: "You cannot easily call yourself the people's choice after that kind of embarrassment."

Still, Solidarity officials reacted to the election results in subdued jubilation—at least for the moment. "We cannot call this a victory," warned Wałęsa, who served as a candidate. "It just shows that society declared us 'less of an enemy.'"

Wałęsa and other Solidarity officials said that they will co-operate with the government in

open confusion over the groups' long-term goals. Solidarity, a 50-year-old organization at the city of Gdansk and that he did not even though I am not sure I trust them." Added Gierk: "What we need is open-market economy, and I cannot be certain that these trade unions will give us that." Many of Solidarity's policy positions are unclear or unknown. Because Solidarity does not have formal seats as a political party, its candidates officially ran as independents. That status, coupled with the strong depth of disagreement being, meant that voters gave little attention to specific issues. In fact, Jacek Kurka, the government's information minister, "in economic terms, we consider that there is little difference between Solidarity and us."

One case on which both sides agree is the need for substantial improvements in the standard of living for Poland's 36 million people. Shortages in housing and services require the average couple to wait more than a decade to obtain their own apartment—and a similar period for a telephone line. Meat and some vegetables are expensive and often in short supply. And with inflation averaging more than 60 per cent annually, Poles living on fixed incomes have serious trouble meeting basic needs. Maciejewski Charkowski, a 64-year-old mechanic, received earlier last month that his rent will increase by 48 per cent on July 1. Said Charkowski, who must retire next year: "I do not know how I will survive on a pension."

Still, the amount and quality of Polish food supplies and consumer items are markedly better than in the neighboring Soviet Union, where such things as meat, sugar, soap and matches are not rationed in most areas of the country. Poland's comparatively better situation is partly a result of the flexibility that its leaders have already demonstrated in economic matters. The country's economy is arguably the most Westernized of any of the Eastern Bloc nations. Poles are permitted to operate businesses, can provide private and trade in American dollars, and they use travel relatively easily to visit Western Europe. Poland's streets, in Warsaw's downtown area, has no many people who shop that locals have dubbed a "Poland's shopping street"—a reference to the famed shopping thoroughfare in London. Western diplomats also note that there were 83 million 85 kinds in a U.S. currency is a private circulation in Poland. As a result, Western businessmen say that Poland has one of the most favorable investment climates of Eastern European countries.

Poland's willingness to experiment with both electrical and economic reforms led some Warsaw-based Western diplomats to express sympathy for some defunct Communists. One diplomat described Kiszczak, the prime minister, as being "in more of a Communist than Maggie Thatcher." Said the diplomat: "These people paid for old Communist sins." But at the time, five to 10 years of Communism, many Poles clearly decided that erasing old sins is not necessary step in beginning new

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Warsaw

## ETHNIC TURMOIL

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev ordered thousands of troops in the Central Asian Islamic republic, where at least 40 people were killed and 500 others were injured in rioting. Uzbek attacks against Muslims, a Turkish minority group. Soviet authorities reportedly executed 11,000 Muslims who faced for their lives after being treated with discrimination.

## POLE AT THE HELM

The U.S. House of Representatives elected Thomas Foley, a widely respected Democrat from Washington state, as the chamber's new Speaker. Foley, 68, replaced Texas Democrat Jim Wright, who resigned following a year-long battle against ethics charges. Meanwhile, President George Bush refused Leo A. Ryan, his former campaign manager and chairman of the Republican National Committee, to serve as a committee document that implicated Foley was a homosexual.

## DEADLY SAILS

A German Airways 90-8, flying from Amsterdam, slammed into trees in thick fog approaching the airport in Panama City, Panama's capital. Only 14 of the 162 passengers and crew survived.

## AGREEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

In Washington, President George Bush and visiting Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto agreed to seek a political solution to the civil war in Afghanistan. Pakistan and U.S. forces helped the Afghan Mujahideen rebels fight Soviet troops in a stalemate. The Soviets withdrew in February after nine years.

## BATTLES IN EL SALVADOR

Government troops battled leftist rebels in six Salvadoran provinces, and local radio reported "many casualties." In the first major military action since rightist Alfredo Cusero was elected as president in June 1. An unknown soldier shot and killed a close adviser to Cusero on June 9 in the capital, San Salvador.

## POI-POI RESIGNS

The Rwandan Prime, the main force in the un-recognized, three-party Rwandan coalition, announced leader Poi Poi's resignation. But Rwandan's Rwandan-backed government declared that as "in order to deal with the Rwandan's" demands "Poi Poi" has a broad role in the country from 1975 to 1990. As the demands of more than one million people before Rwandan's Rwandan-backed government the Rwandan's Rwandan-backed government.

## Grief and frenzy

*Iranians mourn the death of Khomeini*

For 10 years, the fury of his unquenchable Islamic revolution had hypnotized the

First But last week, in death, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini ranked all the most heinous spectacles of Iran's turbulent decade. Ten million Iranians, screaming their anguish and beating themselves on the head and chest, thronged the 20-km route of the funeral procession for the 66-year-old Khomeini, who died on Jan 3 of a heart attack following surgery. At one point, Iranian mourners grabbed at the shroud, believing it to be divinely blessed. They ripped it to pieces, dumping the spirally-bled half-cooked body into the dust, where it was nearly trampled. Funeral officials retrieved the corpse, which was then flown over in a helicopter described in the "House of Death" by a pro-government television commentator, who noted, "On stairs step down, oh rooms step down." Several people were crushed to death and more than 11,600 were injured, most of them killed by the 38°C heat. Nine

hours behind schedule, while fire trucks sprayed cooling mistwater on the surging crowds, the body was finally buried in Tehran's Beheshti-e Zahra cemetery. And around the world, government leaders began to speculate about what effect Khomeini's death would have on his impoverished nation of 56 million, its neighbors and the rest of the world.

Initially, it appeared that modernists had gained control three days after Khomeini's death, parliament chose President Ali Khamenei to succeed him. Khamenei has long been regarded as a practical politician, but he is outcasted in the Iranian religious hierarchy by several others. The president told the few foreign guests at the funeral, "Our perfumes are the same" in the spirituality. Khomeini's term as president—the leader of the civil government—expired in August. And parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, who supported Khomeini, has announced his candidacy for the presidency. That office will have greater execu-

tive power under a deal worked out among opposing religious factions and the dying Khomeini, who outlasted civil as well as religious enemies. Late last week, it was Rafsanjani—not Khomeini—who furnished the first hint of a shift in foreign policy line, he said, would try to win freedom for nine American hostages in Lebanon in exchange for U.S. help determining the fate of three Iranians captured by Lebanese Christian militia seven years ago.

That proposal was marked departure from the executive that Khomeini hoped unconditionally on his enemies—particularly the "Great Satan" America. Khomeini began the abuse soon after Feb. 1, 1979, when he flew to Tehran from years of schooling in exile in Iraq and near Paris to lead the revolution that deposed Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. In November that year, students backed by Khomeini's revolutionary guards stormed the U.S. Embassy and held 52 Americans hostage for 444 days. They were freed on the day in January 1982, that Ronald Reagan succeeded Jimmy Carter as the U.S. president. Six Americans who fled the building when it was overrun sought shelter in the Canadian Embassy and were eventually spirited out of Iran with the help of Ambassador Kenneth Taylor.

Khomeini tried to obliterate Western culture from the country. He ordered women to give up skirts and high heels for veils and the traditional Muslim robes. He clinked harshly with political opponents. In 1987, the Islamic Rights Commission estimated that the

Slaying the myths about office condominiums #1 in series.

# SLAYING THE MYTH



## IT KEEPS THE LITTLE SUCKERS OFF UP TO EIGHT FULL HOURS.



The great outdoors are so great when black flies and mosquitoes are out of blood. That's why you need Deep Woods. With its extra-strength formula, Deep Woods protects you against all kinds of biting insects—for up to eight full hours.

Get Deep Woods. It takes the bite out of the great outdoors.

**NOTHING LONGER.  
NOTHING STRONGER.  
GUARANTEED.**

They say office condominiums are only suitable for a certain type of business.

Wrong.

They say office condominiums are only suitable for a certain size of business.

Wrong.

We're St. George Realty Limited, Canada's foremost specialists in office condominiums.



**ST. GEORGE**

St. George Realty Limited • Broker

We can show you how office ownership is practical and profitable for any size or type of company. We can help you "slay the myths" about office condominiums by sending you our "No More Myths" brochure, or you can arrange an appointment to visit our Presentation Centre. Call (416) 447-1234.



60N VALLEY PARKWAY  
AND  
LAWRENCE AVE.



60N VALLEY PARKWAY  
AND  
LAWRENCE AVE.



10000 AVE.  
AND  
FINCH AVE.



60N VALLEY PARKWAY  
AND  
FINCH AVE.



LESLIE STREET  
AND  
DUNDAS AVE.



10000 AVE.  
AND  
BURNHAMTHORPE



## "SOMETIMES YOU HAVE TO GO A LITTLE BIT OUT OF YOUR WAY TO MAKE A GREAT DISCOVERY."

Ferdinand Magellan, who in 1519 set out on a long and difficult voyage and discovered, on the way, that the earth is not flat.

If you already know our Alentejo Reds, you'll be looking forward to this Alentejo Branco White - and you won't be disappointed! This special, crisp dry white wine served icy cold with hot outdoor food could be the most delicious discovery you make this summer.



This is a Vinho Verde, a clean, crisp, refreshing drinking wine unique to Portugal. With just the slightest hint of a sparkle, Verde is the ideal wine for hot summer days or warm summer evenings.

Small right label

Casa Garcia, in its unique bottle, is justifiably one of our best known wines. Like all Vinho Verde, Casa Garcia is perfect with all food, but its slightly lower alcohol content makes it the perfect "sipping" wine for those special times with special friends.



Small right label

Another Vinho Verde with that distinctive crispness and hint of a sparkle. Alentejo has a slightly fuller, more robust character, the first sign of which you feel that you're made an exciting discovery.



These super wines may not be the first to catch your eye at the store, but they're certainly among the best. A lot of wine effort it may take to discover these.



Discover the Wines of Portugal.

## Grão Vasco



Dão

1989

Among the most famous of all our wines, the Dão wines, both white and red, have long been known for their superb quality and richness. You'll find that the Dão white goes particularly well with good food and good company.

Small right label



The ayatollah's funeral: an impassioned response and a new leadership

government had executed 7,000 people between 1979 and 1983. Opposition guerrillas put the number at 30,000.

In September, 1980, Iraq invaded Iran, igniting a bloody war. Before the two countries finally agreed to a truce in August last year, their economies lay in ruins and an estimated one million people had been killed. In November,

1985, a Middle East magazine reported that the United States had begun secret talks with Tehran 18 months earlier. These negotiations led to U.S. shipments of weapons and spare parts through Iran's intermediaries in return for a promise to help free American hostages in Lebanon. The deal blew apart the Iran-contra scandal when witnesses testified

before U.S. Senate committee investigators that part of the money from the sale had been diverted to Nicaragua's contra rebels.

For most of the world, the Iran-contra affair was a political earthquake. But last February, when Khomeini denounced the death of British author Salman Rushdie, thousands in the West were outraged—and Western observers discarded the widely held notion that the barded war had undermined Khomeini's power. Rushdie's crime: *The Satanic Verses*, a book about a fictional prophet named Mahound, which Islam claimed was a fairly veiled reference to the prophet Mohammed. Khomeini declared the book to be blasphemous, and Rushdie has been in hiding ever since. Last week, one Iranian news report said that restoring relations with London depended on Britain's willingness to condemn the book, and a second report quoted Rushdie as saying Britain must also put Rushdie on trial.

At week's end, mosques all thronged to Dehli's Zafra cemetery, where Khomeini lies in a shallow grave among thousands of Iranian soldiers killed in the war with Iraq. It was at Behabad's Zafra in 1979 that Khomeini gave his first speech after returning to Iran to lead the revolution that transformed his nation—and made Islamic fundamentalism a perennial force in world politics.

BAR CORRISSA and FRID ARSO in Tehran  
CAROL BERGER in Cairo and  
WILLIAM LOWTHER in Washington

## Does pink sand feel softer?



Call your local agent or  
1-800-BERMUDA

For a free Bermuda kit just \$1.95, fill out and return:  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Everything in Bermuda feels softer. Her colors, her voices, her unhurried way of life. All five Bermudas are a greater warmth than you'll find anywhere else. You feel like more than a visitor here. You feel like a welcome guest.

It could only be  
**Bermuda**

## COVER

# AFTER THE BLOODBATH

## THE OLD LEADERS CLOSE THEIR GRIP

**I**n China, an open-door policy toward the West led to a three-year pro-democracy upsurge, followed by a savage clampdown. In Poland, the results of the first democratic election in more than 40 years forced the ruling oligarchy to beg for the co-optation of the Solidarity movement it once outlawed. In the Soviet Union, the novelty of open parliamentary debate exposed the system to unprecedented criticism, while ethnic conflicts set yet another fracturing republic, Uzbekistan, pointed up the fragility of the union. Those dramatic events, demonstrating the awesome scope of the upheaval now gripping much of the Communist world, could never have occurred in the days of Josef Stalin and Mao Tse-tung. They knew that the lid had to be kept firmly shut for the system to survive—that once a Communist government perpetuated liberalization, an irreversible erosion of its power would begin.

From the viewpoint of orthodox Communists, the current turmoil seems to justify the heavily carved attitude of Stalin and Mao. The striking upsurge late last month of newly elected members of the Soviet Union's Congress of People's Deputies standing at the podium and speaking their minds on live television seemed to many observers to foreshadow not the rejuvenation of Marxism-Leninism but its demise. And an unforgettable image last week—the lone Chinese prisoner blocking an entire column of tanks with no weapons except his moral outrage—is a powerful reminder of something at the human spirit that transcends all the "isms."

For Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, the big

mistake was clearly his failure to realize that less sweeping economic reforms would create an inevitable demand for political reforms. As a consequence, China faced the grim prospect of a return to total repression after a decade of rising libertarian expectations. With all of China's regional military commanders pledging support for the leadership regime, the danger of civil war was only a return to the walled rule of the pre-Communist era—when China was less a nation than a collection of squabbling regional fiefdoms—but faded.

That left two possible outcomes: a Stakhanov solution, or what might be called the Budapest option. Under the first, the world's most populous nation and third-ranking superpower would sink into a long night of total repression. Under the second, a seemingly hard-line premier would slowly liberalize the system on the pattern of the gradual reforms in Hungary following Moscow's suppression of the 1956 rebellion. In either event, a crucial question is whether 1.1 billion people who have suffered the war of freedom can be held down for long.

But even if Deng and his lieutenants can whip the Chinese people any late and keep them there, the libertarian longings so instinctively repressed in the streets and squares of China's major cities can hardly be erased. In China—as throughout the Communist world—it seems that one of the era's most potent ideologies is dying, rejected everywhere by the very people whose deepest needs and highest aspirations it was originally supposed to serve.

JOHN HERRMAN



PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD



Wounded demonstrator (above); Beijing riot scene (right); a reminder of the human spirit





Debris after shootings: widespread speculation about anger, fear and confusion

## SUSPICIOUS CIVILIANS NO LONGER BELIEVED THE AUTHORITIES

not target the interests of the country."

The Tiananmen Square massacre had been carried out largely by troops of the 27th Army, one of four armies—each with 40,000 to 45,000 men—deployed in Beijing. Eyewitnesses said that officers and aides of soldiers of those four armies, the 30th, refused orders to fire on the populace. In fact, they added that men of the 27th shot down their comrades of the 30th when they failed to fire on the students. Like so much else, those reports could not be verified, but clearly there was tension between the two army groups, leading to rumors of an impending civil war.

**Speculated.** At midnight, those rumors were heightened by unexplained onscreen movements of men, artillery and armor in and around the capital. Then, late on June 3, the latest 27th—reportedly commanded by a nephew of President Yang—appeared to leave the city. Three huge convoys, spearheaded by tanks, moved out toward the west. As they passed the huge Jingjiao expressway compound, forcing large numbers of foreign embassy officials and journalists, the troops opened fire with automatic weapons. Inhabitants of the compound fled for cover. One U.S. diplomat counted 50 bullet holes in his apartment, but no deaths or injuries were reported as a result of the incident. Later, soldiers said that they were returning the fire of a sniper, hidden somewhere in the compound, who had killed one soldier and wounded three more.

As the 27th moved out, they were replaced by troops who said that they belonged to the

68th Army. Suspicious civilians said that they no longer believed anything authorities told them. Whenever they went, those troops had clearly been given instructions to try to restore relations with civilians. When faced by civilians with horror stories of the massacres that had taken place, they gave what sounded a well-rehearsed reply: "Judge on by our actions." On their way through the capital to Tiananmen Square, the newly armed troops removed roadblocks and the barred-out buses, armored cars, tanks and other vehicles from the populace's earlier clashes with the 27th.

But as comparative calm fell over Beijing, there were reports of arrest and violence in several of the vast country's 22 provincial capitals. In Shanghai, the nation's largest city

with a population of 12.3 million, more than 40,000 people demonstrated peacefully in People's Square on June 9 to mourn the victims of Beijing's bloody crackdown. Earlier in the week, students and workers' leaders had blocked Shanghai streets with overturned trucks and buses—both to stop a possible army advance and to disrupt industrial production by denying workers transport to their factories. In such provincial capitals as Nanjing, Chengdu, Lanzhou, Guangzhou (formerly Canton) and Kunming, there were reportedly high as people nervously watched for developments in Beijing. The State Council, China's cabinet, had indicated the use of "all methods" to put down unrest anywhere in the country.

**Gutted.** In south central Chengdu, capital of Deng's home province of Sichuan, students said that an armed police invasion of university campuses followed three days of intense rioting. Hundreds of people were unofficially reported killed in the Chengdu riots, which left much of the downtown area gutted and fire-blackened. Meanwhile, troops reportedly surrounded the coastal city of Kunming in the Yunnan Strait west of Yunnan, and 1,000 km northwest at Lushan, student activists went into hiding after the provincial governor labeled pro-democracy demonstrators as "riots that should be exterminated."

Following the military crackdown, hundreds of foreigners crowded airport terminals at Beijing, Shanghai and other cities, anxious to get out of the country. In the immediate aftermath of the shooting, where the atmosphere was still very jittery, there were scenes of panic-stricken at Beijing international airport as foreign travelers struggled to get onto the few flights available. But in the work zone on and around government buildings, Canada's, arranged chaotic flights, evacuees passed calmly through customs and immigration checks. Some even returned their shirts and suitcases to duty-bound for their flights.

About 380 Canadians had been living and working in Beijing, with a further 300 elsewhere in the country, according to British Embassy officials. There were also as many as 100 Canadian business tourists and business visitors. Among those who flew out on the first Canadian government-chartered plane on June 7 was Melville Rivest, a brother from Quebec City. She described it as a "terrible massacre" in the capital and added, "Students who had seen their best friends run over by tanks, and then by machine guns. Some were very angry and very, very hurt." Two additional planes



Civilians taking cover from army attack: the onslaught provoked unforgettable responses

brought out more Canadians from Shanghai. At week's end, more rescue flights were planned. Bob Nixon and Scott Skowron, two former CBC reporters from Saskatchewan, witnessed the massacre in the capital. Skowron, in China to research a book, said that he was in Tiananmen Square when "one guy very close to me was

shot in the head." The train leaving the Avenue of Broad Peace were set afire by the troops, he added, apparently to stop demonstrators being helped there, and the city "looked like an inferno." Nixon, who had been helping to train journalists at Beijing's Central Television, said that he was near Tiananmen Square

on the day after Bloody Sunday, when "we heard some gunfire, and everyone hit the dirt. Not two minutes later a three-wheeled cycle came by carrying a young guy who had been shot in the head above the left eye." After the massacre, Nixon resigned from his job in print and flew to Hong Kong. Another Canadian journalist, David McGehegan, a former co-anchor-reporter at *Maclean's* who now works as an editorial adviser at the official *Xinhua* news agency, described violence perpetrated by civilian demonstrators. He said that last Wednesday he tried to see a soldier "who had been lynched, disemboweled and strong-armed by a mobbed but disarmed, apparently as an example to others."

**Back.** On the morning of June 10, a long military column—consisting of 124 tanks and armored personnel carriers, plus a score of trucks—rumbled out of central Beijing along the Avenue of Broad Peace and headed southwest toward Tianjin. The martial law commanders

were reducing the size of the Beijing garrison, previously estimated at up to 300,000 men. Clearly, the soldiers were convinced that they now had the capital under control.

**JOHN BIRKMAN and LOUISE BRANSON** are Beijing and correspondent reporters

## APPREHENSION IN HONG KONG

Neighbors outside China had said the bloody violence in Beijing, while likely to last more than a month, would not last more than a few years—on July 1, 1997—the British Empire colony will revert to the People's Republic of China under an agreement reached between London and Beijing in 1984. Hong Kong's 5.6 million residents have long been nervous about exchanging the Union Jack for the Communist red flag—and the crushing of China's prodemocracy movement depressed their ardor. As they learned of the unrestrained violence of People's Liberation Army soldiers, many in Hong Kong expressed concern that the same force will deliver their city when Britain leaves. But Martin Lee, a prominent member of Hong Kong's legislative council, "I don't think anyone in the world could feel comfortable living

in the same city as such a garrison."

The talkback in Hong Kong touched off angry protests in Hong Kong—celebrating on a Sunday symbolic general strike on June 7 that all but lost down the colony. During the week, thousands of people mobbed multinational banks, withdrawing their money in a sign of protest or fear that the banks might collapse (page 32). Even employees of some companies controlled by the People's Republic added their voices to the chants condemning the killings and signing resignations. At the Hong Kong headquarters of the official mainland Chinese travel bureau, one banner declared, "Death and blood must be repaid by blood."

As concerns mounted in the colony, Hong Kong Governor David Wilson flew to London for talks with British Foreign Minister Margaret Thatcher. Wilson urged Thatcher to give all 325 British Hong Kong residents who held British passports the right to live in Britain. That right was regulated in 1962 when British immigration laws were changed. The governor argued that such a move would ensure that Hong Kong's people by giving them a place to go if

China leaves its promise to leave the colony's capital system intact for 50 years after 1997. Thatcher refused to grant all passport holders the right to live in Britain—but she did promise to apply certain immigration laws more flexibly and leniently in the first year, acknowledging that some changes in the law might be needed.

Thatcher's cautious approach may well have been prompted in part by her knowledge that large-scale worldwide immigration would be extremely costly and disruptive in 1997. As a Gallup poll last week showed that Britons are about evenly divided over whether Hong Kong residents should be allowed to come to Britain. But Thatcher held increasing pressure to ease fears in Hong Kong. The *Times* of London, for one, strongly urged the government to make it easier for many of the colony's residents to migrate. It is, declared the newspaper, a matter of "duty and honor."

**ANDREW PHILLIPS** is London with JOHN AUSTIN in Hong Kong

Deng left's Li fellow witness of the struggle





# RAGE AND SORROW

CHINESE IN CANADA MOURN THE DEAD

Protesters—some with tears welling in their eyes and limbs badly grilling their arms—find silently toward a candlelit altar late last week. They faced the large funeral wreaths—decorated with banners that honored the spirits of those who died in the massacre on Tiananmen Square in the early morning of June 4—and bowed solemnly three times. Then they placed bouquets of flowers on the ground. The silence was broken only by a solitary Buddhist nun, draped in saffron robes, chanting and beating incessantly on a drum. The protesters sat on a giant residential street in central Toronto, in front of the Chinese consulate. They were among the thousands of ethnic Chinese and other Canadians—shocked by the television coverage of bloody violence in Beijing—who held protest marches, vigils and memorial ceremonies. "The Chinese government tried to burn the bodies of students and erase the evidence," said a tearful Joyce Lee, 48, after placing a bouquet of forget-me-nots at the Toronto shrine. "But we will never forget them."

**Hungry.** In Ottawa, the government responded to the tragedy by offering at least temporary refuge to Chinese expatriates in Canada. And External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said that the 4,500 Chinese students in Canada could stay longer than their visas otherwise allowed. At the same time, Clark said that he was considering recalling Canada's ambassador from Beijing for consultations to show Ottawa's displeasure with the government's actions—although he added that no such move was imminent.

Many of the students, hungry for news of their family and friends, made frantic phone calls to China and personally followed the coverage there in the media. Suni Deng, 36, 38, a Chinese graduate student of economics at Dalhousie University in Halifax ("I couldn't believe it. There on TV was one of my former students, looking from a boat window," Lu added delicately. "I would have been in the front lines if I had been there. We have to save lives and we

have to save China." Many Chinese students helped to organize demonstrations at at least 13 consulates to coast, including a rally attended by more than 30,000 people in Toronto on June 4. Lu, who spoke at a *Habes* rally at which 300 protesters burned pictures of Chinese leaders Lu Ping and Deng Xiaoping, said, "The hard-liners are the enemies of the people."

While some Chinese students openly denounced their government in the days follow-

ing, he said, "Blood still stains the spot where the little girl died, and brain material is on the ground nearby."

For some students, TV-watching was an agonizing ordeal. "I taped all the TV news," said a Chinese student in Winnipeg. "Then I put it in slow motion and checked each frame and each dead body to see if any were familiar to me." The student did not recognize anyone on television, but he said that he was deeply concerned. With telephone lines often jammed, he had not



Protesters marching to the Chinese consulate in Toronto indignation and frustration

ing the massacre, they were fearful for their families and friends' lack home—particularly after hearing reports that the hard-liners had consolidated power and were beginning to arrest students and protest leaders. Some spoke out but requested anonymity. They told of relatives who were among the crowds that tried to block troops from advancing on Tiananmen Square on the night before the massacre. "When the soldiers used clubs to beat off the students," said one, his voice shaking. "Then they used bayonets." He described how his relatives watched in horror as a young girl was shot in the neck. "Her head had broken away,"

he said. "Blood still stains the spot where the little girl died, and brain material is on the ground nearby." For some students, TV-watching was an agonizing ordeal. "I taped all the TV news," said a Chinese student in Winnipeg. "Then I put it in slow motion and checked each frame and each dead body to see if any were familiar to me." The student did not recognize anyone on television, but he said that he was deeply concerned. With telephone lines often jammed, he had not

## These days, everyone is trying to tell you what you want...



# We start by listening to your needs.



That way, when ComputerLand proposes a solution, it's the right one, based on your input and our expertise.

Computers are having a "ripple" effect on business.

The more business uses them, the more businesses use them. So to speak.

To keep a competitive edge these days, you have to use and share information effectively. To do that, you have to select the right computer hardware, software, and peripherals to suit your business needs. From a bewildering array of choices.

And all too often, there's the added pressure of people wanting to tell you

what you need. Trying to get you to buy into their system.

Be wary. Better yet, find someone who'll listen to you.

At ComputerLand, we do. Then we do a thorough analysis of your needs and make a recommendation based on your unique situation. Because we know that any system designed without your special needs in mind, isn't the right one. A company can't be re-made to fit a computer system. A computer system has to be tailored to the company. Implementation of the correct solution, and ongoing support are critical.

# Then we'll find you the right product.

## Like the COMPAQ DESKPRO 386s.

There's never been so much affordable power and performance available for widespread business use. The COMPAQ DESKPRO 386s is the first personal computer with the innovative 16-MHz Intel 386SX processor. Which means there is, at last, a 386 technology alternative to 80286 personal computers, available at today's 286 prices.

As an entry level product for people moving to 386 systems, the COMPAQ DESKPRO 386s is perfect. And if you're looking for an affordable, high performance

alternative to 80286 computers, you have to give it serious consideration. The COMPAQ DESKPRO 386s has built-in expansion capabilities that allow you to grow your system capacity as your business grows.

ComputerLand will show you how the COMPAQ DESKPRO 386s can enhance your operation. We'll make sure it's absolutely right for your business. And provide you with installation, education and ongoing service—everything you may need.

Optional Video Graphics Colour Memory—gives you up to 256 colours at a time, from a palette of over 256,000. Even digitized photo-artist images!

VGA graphics are standard and offer innovative performance features that speed up text scrolling and graphics.

Compact bus design—a high speed bus for faster memory access and an industry standard 387 bus for optimum performance. Ensures complete software and hardware compatibility.

Storage devices—front installed for easier access when adding or expanding.

Compact—system unit and enhanced keyboard measure only 22 inches deep, 9 1/2" high. Its smaller footprint allows it to conveniently fit on narrow work surfaces making it easier to use.

Speed—The system is the first to use Intel's new 16-MHz 386SX microprocessor. To run your software as much as 60% faster than 10-MHz 80286 personal computers.

Memory—one megabyte of high-speed memory is standard. Expandable to 13 megabytes using a special high-speed Memory Expansion Slot having your own expansion slot for

Desktop Drive—to protect your software investment in a 3 1/2-inch 1.2 megabyte Desktop Drive is standard; optional: 10-inch 1/4-inch magnetic Desktop Drive or 5 1/4-inch 360 KByte Desktop Drive allow media flexibility.

Power switch—front located, for better media access.

Room for four internal storage devices—you can choose from 20, 40 or 110 megabyte high-performance disk drives and 40 or 135 megabyte tape drive options.

With your local ComputerLand business solutions center. Or call 1-800-387-1300 for the location nearest you. One of our trained, knowledgeable sales representatives will listen to your needs and make a recommendation of a system that will work for you.

COMPAQ and COMPAQ DESKPRO 386s are registered trade marks of Compaq Computer Corp.  
\*Reported 1.5 Times and Software Office  
Intel 386SX is a trademark of Intel Corporation

**COMPAQ**  
**DESKPRO 386s**

# is, ComputerLand "Integration Menu." The services we offer.

- ☐ **ComputerLand Outlet.** Specialists in the sale of demonstrators, trade-ins and refurbished computers.



**ComputerLand<sup>+</sup>  
OUTLET**



For alternatives in financing, there's also ComputerLand Leasing and ComputerLand Credit Card.

From analysis to recommendation, from implementation to ongoing support and training, we're committed to helping you get the most from your investment in technology. Because we are all the expertise you need.

In a very real sense, a business relationship with ComputerLand is like a partnership.

You grow. We grow.

But it's more than that. You are the heart of our business. And our commitment is to do the very best for you.

Our reputation is at stake. And that's the most valuable asset we've got.

McCaw is a trademark of Computer Innovations Distribution Inc., operating as ComputerLand.



# To accomplish all this has put together our It encompasses all the

- ☐ **Computer System Integration.** Your system will be configured and pre-tested, so it arrives operating at peak performance, saving you valuable time.
- ☐ **Installation.** Our qualified technicians will check your system and ready it for use at your workstation.

- ☐ **ComputerLand Technical Services.** Our hardware maintenance plans will be tailored to fit your specific needs.

**ComputerLand<sup>+</sup>  
TECHNICAL  
SERVICES**

- ☐ **ComputerLand TeleCare.<sup>™</sup>** This telephone software support service gives you information and advice. It's national, bilingual and toll free.

**ComputerLand<sup>+</sup>  
TeleCare**



- ☐ **ComputerLand Learning Centres.** We offer seminars and hands-on training for beginners as well as advanced users in all major software programs including word processing, spreadsheets, database, graphics and page layout.

**ComputerLand<sup>+</sup>  
LEARNING  
CENTRES**

- ☐ **ComputerLand Direct.** Get fast delivery of supplies, accessories and software through our toll-free national order line.

**ComputerLand<sup>+</sup>  
DIRECT**





## A STARK BEIJING DIARY

## A REPORTER CHRONICLES THE TERROR

**In the harrowing—and confusing—days following the brutal army attack against student demonstrators in Tiananmen Square, Maclean's correspondent Louis Breakey, 35, kept a diary of events as they unfolded. His report**

**Sunday, June 4** As three buses over Beijing after the Tiananmen massacre, one question haunted me: how could it have happened? I realized that I had had no sleep for more than 24 hours. Incredibly, my four-month-old son, Thomas, slept peacefully through the noise from gunshots that continued to ring around our neighborhood. His Chinese nanny, Wang Aih, was less sanguine about the situation when she arrived at our apartment in the Jiangmenwan foreigners' compound. But she agreed to work overseas so that my paroled husband and I could roam the city and report on what was going on.



**Wounded street**

**Monday, June 5:** Shooting continued through the night. Wang Ayih came to work again, but she was terrified. I was accompanied and touched by her loyalty. "But if I didn't come," she said, "there would be nobody to look after Thomas, and you would not be able to tell the world what happened."

On our travels through the wreckage of the city, we visited the Seno-Japanese Friendship Hospital. Zhou Lianfa, a 32-year-old man with blood-stained trousers, said, "That's the blood of my friend I carried here. He died in my arms." Zhao said that he and his friends—both clerks at a factory near Tianmen—had heard the commotion in the square on June 4 and went to see for themselves. As they turned

a corner, a tank blasted a hole through the friend's head. "You must report this," employed Zhao. "The world has to know the truth."

Back outside our compound, two army trucks were ablaze. They had been attacked by people with petrol bombs shortly before we returned. Tanks had been moved onto the nearby Japanese bridge. "Those tanks are in combat position—to fight other armies, not people," said our next-door neighbor, a South American military attaché. I called my mother in England. She said that she would fly to Hong Kong and take Thomas back to her home. Beijing was no place for a small baby.

**Tuesday, June 6:** There were more sounds of heavy gunfire in the night. In the morning,

**Wednesday, June 7:** Chinese troops raided the apartment block at our compound with gunfire. As bullets shattered windows, a Chinese army had the sense to shove two children to the floor of their apartment. Soldiers later said that they had been looking for a sniper. More likely they were searching for dissident leaders whom they suspected of having taken refuge in the building's apartment.

The British Embassy called to say that an order had come down: "From the highest levels in the Chinese government" to let us out as a courtesy. We drove away in cars flying British flags. My husband, child and I took up residence at a friend's abandoned apartment in the suite. The Yuan compound several kilometers north.

**Thursday, June 8:** Claren's worst nightmare of a huge army of us with stuff did not materialize—at least for now. The latest 27th Army had been moved out of Beijing, but the troops, including a were still loyal to the government. For the first time since Bloody Sunday, Premier Li Peng appeared on television, congratulating the People's Liberation Army for a job well done. The state broadcaster a series of telephone numbers and urged people to call in donations on the whereabouts of the "disappeared."

**Friday, June 9:** The airport was packed, but there was no space. We watched as a friend took Thomas from my arms for the flight to Hong Kong, and from there to England with my mother. As they disappeared through passport control, I was already missing Thomas terribly, but I felt awkward about this new reality.

Back in the city, same transit services were restored. I took bus No. 35, which crosses Tiananmen Square. At the bus stop under the gaze of Chairman Mao, I counted 65 taxis in the square. A colleague called me later to say that fresh troops had arrived in Beijing to maintain order along huge garages. Army units were moving closer to universities in the city's northwest, and soldiers were also seen at the Academy of Social Sciences. Was this the beginning of a crackdown on Goumbat intellectual? It was certainly the beginning of what promises to be a long military rule. □

COVER



**Tanks in Berlin: powerful images of renewed youth struggling for freedom**

## EYEWITNESSES TO SLAUGHTER

## HOW THE WORLD WATCHES THE DRAMA

BY GEORGE BARN

The response by President George Bush to the indiscriminate killing of students in Beijing's Tiananmen Square was quick and in two parts. The first was a condemnation addressed to China's leaders; the second, addressed to his fellow Americans, was an appeal to dampen down what he called "emotions" in effect, Bush asked not to be pressed to do more by a public aroused by thoughts of tumult and the echoing sound of gunfire in the first dark of a capital on the other side of the world.

Robert Fisk, in his book *Best Seat in the House*, described what "must be, for broadcast, the central fact of the McMahon age:

into the living rooms of the nation," and in the forests in Ethiopia, which produced a world-wide humanitarian response.

But in these earlier instances, there was at least a wish that had nothing to do with objective view of events. Both the right and the left in the Vietnam War were close to home, and for the United States but for an island as well. The images of big-eyed African children with swollen bellies in advanced stages of malnutrition was something to which human people anywhere had to respond. The depiction of strife in China, on the other hand, reflects a wholly alien culture, a country that not long ago was considered by many people in the West as a suspect, if not actually an enemy force in the world. There was not much sympathy toward its troubles in China.

**Third:** Television's power to influence is exerted in two ways—directly by giving the viewers the feeling of being in touch with the people, indirectly by affecting the news-play or editorials in other media. Television crosses an expectation that viewers will find more details to follow in their newspapers and newsmagazines, and, if they are sufficiently thirsty for information, available in books.

A quick check of 13 major newspapers across Canada would confirm the expectation that the Chans story had become page 1, and top of the page soon after, for at least the previous 10 days. The same will surely have been true in every Western country. It would not have been true in a postcolonial one. Partly because both trust and common sense were slower, a foreign story that could condemn the uniformity of top-downness, including direct domestic replication, would have been a rare thing indeed. Now, television networks everywhere deny

What has also happened is that people, seemingly everywhere, have learned how to use television to reach others abroad and to consider companies that manufacture their products as competitors for sales learned from having seen tapes, or having been told the techniques that worked in other markets and price-demand ratios in the United States. Potentially the millions in Taiwan Square did not erect a statue to celebrate China's leaders directly to enter into talks in Helsinki. Neither were signs in English erected to denigrate consumption. Those things attract the cameras, so do demonstrations of the streets, the mallways, and the cameras turn the message to the world.

**Chair:** Something that has become enough clear is that the *stratagem*—the better than the old men who are China's leaders—understands television and how to use it. Some of the old men in China, English speakers have not heard of, in fact, have not even seen, are not so much in need of a new medium and need not to nothing in public or any language—until leader Deng Xiaoping emerged to congratulate the troops he led in war—and the world was left with nothing to do except to speculate on what he would become.

[illegible]

# FEAR IN THE COLONY

The screams of the wounded and dying in Tiananmen Square last week echoed through the boardrooms and across the factory chimneys of Hong Kong. The Crown colony that Britain will return to China in 1997 is not supposed to happen that way. When British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, signed an agreement in 1984 to return the bustling city of 5.6 million people, the Chinese promised to treat Hong Kong largely unchanged for 50 years, operating it under what Deng described as "one country, two systems." And, lobbied by mostly Western expatriate residents in China, most British and Hong Kong residents apparently believed that the Chinese would keep that pledge. But now, all newspapers are off. Last week, Hong Kong's top businessmen of bank critical energy projects in China, while some among the colony's middle class reacted and withdrew billions of dollars from Hong Kong branches of Chinese banks. And some analysts say that unless a moderate leadership emerges in Beijing, a tide wave of Hong Kong capital will wash over Toronto and Vancouver.

The events in Tiananmen Square and other parts of China seemed to end all hope that China's leaders were pragmatic enough to manage Deng's "one country, two systems" policy. And despite assurances in some business circles in the colony that the slaughter in Beijing was simply a temporary setback, others said that Hong Kong's 150-year history as a manufacturing and financial center had ended the vibrant spirit in Hong Kong. Said Robert Broadbent of the Hong Kong-based Pricewaterhouse Coopers consultancy firm: "The people I have spoken to are very pessimistic. Hong Kong has had it."

China's leaders may also have dealt their own confidence problems a fatal blow. Many Hong Kong-based firms were building major public works projects to underpin further economic expansion in China. But if one nation starts to benefit from the violence in China it in Canada, which has developed a healthier reputation by itself. (Hong Kong residents are given the opportunity to submit to a referendum to remain a part of the colony.) In the next six years before last week's violence, Hong Kong residents had already invested \$5 billion in Canadian manufacturing and \$7 billion in real estate, said Richard Pearson, spokesman for Access Canada International Investments in Hong Kong. "There has been widespread concern in our business. Hong Kong residents have also

## NEWS OF BEIJING'S BLOODY SUNDAY AND ITS AFTERMATH MADE THE HONG KONG STOCK MARKET PLUMMET



Li scaling back billion-dollar projects in China

lately no confidence in the Chinese government."

The reaction in Hong Kong to the brutal events in Beijing was almost immediate. Millions of Hong Kong residents protested the Chinese government's heavy-handed tactics, and thousands more, deeply angered by the news of the mass slaughter, lined up outside Communist Chinese-owned banks in Hong Kong to withdraw their money. Said a 70-year-old businessman, "My family used to trust the Chinese banks but since the events in Beijing, I don't want to have anything to do with China." The run on the banks was so bad during last week's upsurge that security men had to make entire deliveries of money to keep pace with withdrawals. As early as June 3, the Hong Kong civil administration was forced to accept \$20 million into the local banking system to keep it stable in the face of depositors' widespread panic.

The run on the banks headquartered in mainland China was only one of a series of

economic shocks that rocked Hong Kong last week. Also, on June 3, the stock market plunged 582 points, losing nearly 22per cent of its value. Stock prices rallied later in the week, coming up about 75 points on Wednesday, and closed the week slightly higher. As well, real estate analysts predicted a moderate fall in property values—the main barometer of economic health in the colony—of 10 to 15 per cent. Said one real estate agent who requested anonymity: "Nobody wants to buy right now at any price."

After an initial burst of pessimism following the signing of the 1984 Sino-British accord, the economic outlook brightened in the colony as China invested more and more money in Hong Kong. Its highest-profile project—and perhaps the most optimistic—of the economic reforms is the new 70-story Cantonment Bank of China tower in the heart of the colony's financial district. When completed this fall, the modernistic structure will be one of the tallest in the world and a symbol of China's determination to become a major international financial force. As part of that expansion, the bank of China planned to open offices in

Canada, as well as other countries, and use the bank to underwrite the expansion of Communist Chinese firms abroad, including ones in Canada, where Communist firms have averaged a total of \$600 million since 1985.

The bank project was not the only one that suffered. Last week, one of Hong Kong's leading firms, Hopewell Holdings, immediately stopped work on two nuclear power projects in energy-starved China. And a senior official of Hopewell, who asked not to be identified, said work on plans for a previously repudiated power station at Lung Ding Island between Hong Kong and the Portuguese colony of Macao, had also stopped. The \$1.5-billion Lung Ding project also included a cargo terminal and a major highway link to Hong Kong. Said the Hopewell official: "I don't know how long it will be postponed. But nobody wants to invest when China's prospects are still unclear."

As well, a 300-km, \$1.5-billion superhighway linking Hong Kong, Macao and Guang-

zhou, formerly Canton, through China's Guangdong province also appears to have been shelved. The project would have been completed in 1990 and would have drastically improved the link to the housing Chinese province. And even more telling, massive projects in Hong Kong that would have been completed after 1997 have now been cut. Included in the colony's international airport, a project that the British colony's financial secretary, Peter Jelicich, once described as "a great sign of confidence." The \$3.2-billion plan involved some of Hong Kong's biggest companies, including two

firms controlled by Li Ka-shing, a Hong Kong billionaire who recently purchased the Equi 86 property in downtown Vancouver for \$200 million. Another was Hong Kong's first domestic telecommunications satellite, which Li had hoped would be owned in part by a Canadian-Chinese rocket.

The uncertainty in Beijing also dampened a growing number of joint-venture projects between China and Canada and left Canadian-Chinese trade officials in Canada worried and confused. In Hong Kong, commercial vice-consul with the Chinese consulate in Vancouver, said

Protesters in the streets of Hong Kong: a collapse in the colony's confidence



### NATIONAL TAXES

The Conference Board of Canada predicted that the federal government's proposed nine-per-cent national sales tax—scheduled to take effect on Jan. 1, 1997—could add 3.3 per cent to the inflation rate, eliminate 78,000 jobs and reduce the rate of economic growth by 4.5 per cent in its first year.

### BOMBARDIER GOES TO BELFAST

Montreal-based Bombardier Inc. agreed to buy enterprising aircraft manufacturer "Baird Brothers PLC of Belfast from the British government for \$66 million. The British government agreed to write off Short Brothers' debt of \$760 million.

### OPIC WRANGLING

Old members of the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Vienna agreed to increase their July-to-December output ceiling by one million barrels a day to 19.5 million barrels. But Kuwait announced that it plans to exceed its quota, which will put downward pressure on oil prices.

### WILSON'S REJECTION

Finance Minister Michael Wilson said that he has rejected the idea of a national accounts commission to replace the government bodies that regulate Canada's stock markets. Conservative MP Donald Baskin, chairman of the House of Commons finance committee, last month suggested creating such a national agency.

### TORONTO HOUSING

Canada's hottest real estate market appears to be cooling off. The number of houses sold in Metropolitan Toronto in May was 37-per-cent lower than a year earlier, and the average price fell to \$127,300 from \$280,172 in April.

### HISSEY ON THE BLOCK

Analysts said that Calgary-based petrochemical giant Hesse Corp.—which is selling because of falling prices for its products and sales—has an \$4 billion debt which it acquired from Enbridge and Canadian Corp. last year—in preparing to sell its 43-per-cent stake in Halsey Oil Ltd.

### A WARNING FOR FARMERS

Canadian farmers face the bright prospect of higher foreign demand for their products by the year 2000, according to a report prepared for the C. D. Howe Institute. But the think-tank also warned that they may have to accept large cuts in their government subsidies under new rules now being negotiated under the General Agreement on Trade and Trade.



# Profits in the mail

Canada's post office is now in the black

For many Canadians, it is an astonishing prospect: this post office delivering mail on time—and making money at the process. But this week, Canada Post Corp. president Donald Lander will stand in front of the House of Commons and tell Parliament that the post office has earned a profit for the first time in more than 30 years. Lander will also show mail delivery is becoming more reliable and he will repeat a commitment made in last April's federal budget that Canada Post—which has lost \$1.4 billion since it became a Crown corporation in 1980—will return \$200 million in profits to the federal treasury over the next five years.

Lander said last month that Canada Post's profit for the fiscal year ended March 31 will be greater than the \$26 million predicted in the April budget. Some analysts say that it could reach \$50 million. But the same rate, such as in the Consumers' Association of Canada claim that the profits are largely a result of price increases and cutbacks in service rather than reduced costs and improved productivity. For his part, Canada Post's president, Jean-Claude Paré, who is currently negotiating new contracts for 46,000 employees, says that management is attempting to save more money by replacing senior members with



Sorting mail: critics say that postal rates are too high

delivering more mail on time. Lander said that 94 per cent of pieces mailed within cities are delivered within two days, within the same province, 95 per cent are delivered within three days, and between provinces, 96 per cent are delivered within four days. In 1987, the corresponding on-time delivery figures were 85 per cent, 79 per cent and 85 per cent respectively. But Dale Betting, a spokesman for the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, said that Canada Post's delivery standards are too low. Said Betting: "We shouldn't get too excited about two-day rather than one-day delivery."

## André: difficult choices



Lander said that Canada Post's profits are due in part to an increase in the volume of mail-by air per cent to about 8.3 billion pieces last year. Canada Post is also

Lander said that increased postal rates are responsible for some of Canada Post's approved earnings. The first-class letter rate jumped to 30 cents from 27 cents after Canada Post began a Crown corporation. Since then, it has climbed to 34 cents. However, Lander says that he will keep

future increases within the rate of inflation. Still, David McKinstry, director of the regulated industries program of the Consumers Association of Canada, said that Canada Post "should be making a lot more money given the very high postal rates."

Since 1981, the cost of competing communications services has declined—long-distance telephone rates have dropped by more than 25 per cent, and local rates are the same as they were in 1981. McKinstry also said that Canada Post has reduced costs by lowering the quality of its service—phasing out full-service rural post offices and eliminating home delivery in new subdivisions in favor of superboxes. He added that even a \$50-million profit will be tiny compared with Canada Post's total revenues, which will exceed \$3 billion this year.

For his part, Paré said that some profits have been generated by closing unneeded postal stations and replacing them with automated franchise outlets. More than half of Canada Post's 14,900 public outlets are operated under contract by local businesses. Lander said that the franchising program is designed to improve service to users, who prefer postal counters in drug and convenience stores, which are closer to their homes and which are often open for longer hours than older storefront postal stations. But Paré said that "only the contractor who pays roughly \$5 an hour benefits from franchising." Unemployed workers earn about \$14.25 an hour, or \$28,000 a year.

Meanwhile, some business people and economists say that Canadians would be better served if the federal government withdrew Canada Post's monopoly on first-class mail delivery. Michael Walker, executive director of the Vancouver-based Fraser Institute, a free-market economic think-tank, said that "only the fear that the monopoly is going to take his business down the street" will force Canada Post to lower its costs to a minimum.

André said last week that the government has "not ruled out any options" concerning Canada Post. He noted that the post office already competes for the almost half its business—in such areas as parcel and bulk mail delivery and the payment of utility bills. He said that he would be willing to consider eliminating Canada Post's first-class monopoly or selling portions of it if some way could be found to guarantee service to remote and rural areas. But Lander said that any privatization initiative will have to come from the government.

Meanwhile, Paré and his second-in-command are preparing their proposal for a new contract to replace their current one, which expires on July 31. As a result of a narrow referendum victory last January, Crown Corp. now represents 21,000 letters-carried and 1,000 mechanics, as well as traditionally more militant union workers. Lander said that Canada Post is pleased to be dealing with one big union. But Betting said that business leaders fear that "a mega-union could lead to a megastrike." And with that, the prospect of a more drastic reform at Canada Post could become a reality.

JOHN DAILY



## How Many Moons Since Your Last Meeting?

Meeting regularly with people from across the city, the country or around the world is no easy task, but can be essential to the success of your business. So supplementing face-to-face meetings with TeleForum™ conference calls can give you the competitive edge you need. It gives you the opportunity to meet on a regular basis, exchange ideas and gather the information it takes to make smart business decisions. Bell Canada's state-of-the-art digital technology makes

TeleForum one of the most advanced systems of teleconferencing ever introduced. Voice, visual, natural as everyone can interject ideas, make

suggestions and report on business, while excellent sound quality is always maintained. So why meet "once in a blue moon" when TeleForum makes getting together more often so easy. To experience the TeleForum difference call a TeleForum sales consultant at 1-800-861-6600 or dial "0" and book your calls with the TeleForum conference operator.

**TELEFORUM.**  
THE EASY WAY TO MEET MORE OFTEN

**Bell**

National Communications  
Through TeleForum Canada

© Freshwork Bell Canada



# INTRODUCING THE HEAVY HITTERS IN OUR LINE-UP.

Pat and Bill are the voice of sports in Toronto with up-to-the-minute coverage of all sporting events.

They know the score. And the stories behind the stories.

And you'll catch them on CFRB, Toronto's first choice for every sporting activity.

## CFRB 1010

AM STEREO

Toronto's Number One Sports Radio Station.



PAT MARSDEN

BILL STEPHENSON



Scene from Star Trek V: a bitter struggle between two media archrivals

## A new march on Time

*Paramount bids \$12.8 billion for an empire*

It was as though elaborate wedding plans had been disrupted by the reappearance of a disheveled but determined suitor. Last week, the three-month-old locally merged plans of Time Inc. and Warner Communications Inc. were thrown into chaos after archrival Paramount Communications Inc. made a competing offer for Time. The eleven-month bid apparently caught Time and Warner executives by surprise. Until last week, they had expressed confidence that their deal to create the world's largest communications conglomerate—to be voted on by Time shareholders as June 23—would remain unchallenged by Paramount, *Severely Gaff* + *Writers Inc*. The new offer led almost unanimously to an acrimonious confrontation as each side looked for ways to block the other's bid. At week's end, analysts were predicting that the bidding war would continue again before a winner is decided.

The dramatic challenge was engineered by Paramount's energetic chairman and chief executive officer, Martin Davis, 61, a college dropout who started in the business as an office boy for Hollywood producer Samuel Goldwyn. He did not follow the usual path through the president's office to power, working instead as an executive assistant to former Gulf + Western chief executive Charles Bluhdorn for 38 years before taking over the top position in 1983. By god, he has set, in to make Paramount the dominant force in the communica-

tions industry. Time executives, on the other hand, have often repeated their determination to maintain the independence of the publishing giant's operations, which include *Time*, *Sports Illustrated* and *Fortune* magazines.

Paramount's fortunes are on the rise. It has scored recently with such popular movie series as *Grease*, *Dances with Wolves* and *Amityville 4: The Evil Escapes*. Paramount film, *Star Trek V: The Final Frontier*, is expected to be one of the biggest hits of the 1989 summer movie season. Paramount also owns giant American book publisher Simon & Schuster Inc. and the Famous Players theatre chain.

The Paramount bid created a bonanza for investors last week. The shares of all major communications stocks in the United States and Canada soared upward in response to the offer of \$12.8 billion, or \$210 per share. But analysts said that Time and Warner may try to block the Paramount bid with exchanges of stock or so-called "poison pill"—a corporate tactic designed to repel unwelcome takeover. But Paramount, with more than \$8 billion in assets, has immense resources, and some industry observers have predicted that the company may tempt shareholders with a bid as high as \$180 a share. If they are unable to resist, Davis may add another big dream of creating the world's largest communications conglomerate.



Davis: the eleven-month war

PATRICIA CHISHOLM

## CHIARO'S



"Glamorous presentation matches environs of high luxury, with cooking technically flawless"

—Toronto Life's Epicure

**PRIX-FIXE  
BUSINESS  
LUNCH  
\$24.50**

  
**THE KING  
EDWARD**

AT THE HEART  
OF TORONTO'S  
BUSINESS DISTRICT  
FOR 85 YEARS

For reservations  
**(416) 863-9700**

37 King Street East  
Toronto, Ontario,  
M5C 1E9



Trusthouse Forte Hotels





**B**illy knew how to ride his bike. Unfortunately however, he didn't know how to properly drive it on the road. It's for kids like Billy that Petro-Canada and Canada's police forces created the Right-Riders program.

Right-Riders gives kids from 5 to 12 the knowledge they need to drive their bikes safely. It's a fun way to learn the rules of the road, practice safe-driving skills, and understand the role local police officers play in the community.

Last year, more than

13,000 schools across Canada were provided with a Right-Riders Safety Video. Created with the help of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, the video is an entertaining and informative way to learn about road safety. Local police will help drive these vital messages home to more than 4 million elementary school students.

This year we are sponsoring a national TV program intended to educate everyone about bike safety. And, at major summer exhibitions, thousands of kids will have their first "driver train-

ing" experience behind the wheel of a mini-car at a Right-Riders Bicycle & Road Safety Show Across Canada, other youngsters will improve their skills on a cycling course at a Right-Riders Bicycle "Rodeo".

For more information on program activities in your community, call your local police. Right-Riders can start your child on the road to a lifetime of safe driving.



**Billy's broken  
his brand new  
birthday present  
already.**



## HEALTH

in combating AIDS, everyone has an interest in helping AIDS. McIntyre, whose speech was interrupted by demonstrators who chanted "The little, too late," outlined Canadian government AIDS policies. He also announced a \$10-million educational and training program in southern Africa and a Canadian-sponsored study of attitudes toward AIDS in Haiti.

The classic nature of the disease has prompted both researchers and public health officials to promote education and prevention as the most effective means of fighting AIDS.

Said A. D. Valler, the Dutch official who is co-ordinator of the city of Amsterdam's AIDS program: "The only way to stop the epidemic is by preventing it from spreading. If there are few casualties for drug-users and drug consumers, people will take advantage of them." Indeed, pharmaceutical firms at the conference distributed thousands of condoms to delegates, including wanted and ill-favored ones. For her part, Carol Leigh, the San Francisco prostitute known as the Scarlet Harlot, attended the conference to present her movie: video entitled *Safe Sex*, in which she promotes condom use.

Although safe sex practices may slow the spread of the virus, they are no comfort to those who have already contracted AIDS. A group of U.S. activists called the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power, which disrupted the conference's opening, announced a worldwide campaign to guarantee the rights of AIDS victims and their carriers. At a news conference, a group of six openly homosexual delegates criticized countries including Canada and the United States for barring entry to foreigners who are known to be carrying HIV or who are affected with AIDS. Said David Bederman, who works with AIDS victims in Santa Cruz, Calif.: "The virus is alive and well in many countries. Closing borders to people will not stop it." At the same time, other delegates argued that there should be more rigid questioning of immigrants. New York City's commissioner of health, Dr. Stephen Joseph, told the conference that HIV carriers should be listed on a confidential government register that would help public officials to control the spread of the disease.

Despite the conference's many conflicting interests, the gathering produced encouraging examples of tolerance and courage toward a disease that has fractured families and driven hundreds to suicide. Barbara Chammone of Atlanta is the founder of an organization called *Challand* and has adopted three babies struck as with AIDS. She arrived in Montreal with a 14-month-old baby named John, whose drug-addicted mother abandoned him several days after his birth. Although the child was born with AIDS, he appears healthy. Said Chammone: "When I first got him, he could not sleep for more than 15 minutes at a time. Now look at him. He is a beautiful example of what love and care can do." Clearly, at AIDS conferences to console researchers, law, care and education are among the most important ways of coping with the dreaded disease.

BILL WELKE in Montreal

## MUSKOKA MAGIC.

It's a resort so complete you can hardly believe it. A resort called Deerpark.

On that beautiful shore of Pigeon Lake, Ontario, you'll find a resort where the beauty of nature is yours to enjoy. The resort is a perfect blend of nature and luxury. It's a place where you can relax and enjoy the beauty of nature.

No matter what you want, you'll find it here. The resort has everything you need to make your stay a memorable one. It's a place where you can relax and enjoy the beauty of nature.

See it all in a day. The resort has everything you need to make your stay a memorable one. It's a place where you can relax and enjoy the beauty of nature.



**DEERHURST**  
Inn and Country Club

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL  
800-468-4900/ONTARIO  
or 705-769-6411

GOLF • TENNIS • SAILING • WINDSURFING • WATERSKIING • CANOEING  
FISHING • POOLS • SPA • DANCE • NIGHTCLUB • MUCH MORE

## SMARTEST



The Hi800V2000M from Chinon. It's the world's smartest camera. Our artificial intelligence takes it far beyond any other fully automatic 35mm camera. With auto motion composing, it frames the optimum picture of anything

you want to shoot, automatically. Making you the best photographer you can be, automatically. Not knowing, (or not wanting to know), how it works are the best reasons for owning it.

**CHINON**

Our leadership is beginning to show.

Chinon cameras are distributed in Canada exclusively by Hiwayway Film Equipment Ltd., Mississauga, Ontario.

## The troubled *Eye*

### Libel costs threaten a satirical magazine

**P**eter Zhe, Britain's famed satirical magazine, normally fills its pages with barbed humor and witty causticities of the country's Establishment. But in the last week's issue was no joke in it, the magazine appealed to its readers for money to keep it afloat in the face of a staggering bill owed it of \$1.1 million—the largest such owed in British history. To collect the donations, *Panorama* Zhe set up what it called the "Benevolence Fund," named after a remark by its editor just moments after the sword was announced by a High Court judge in London late last month. "It's an injustice," exclaimed a shocked Sir Hilary, "then I am a hero."

The award was won by Susan Satchell, the 38-year-old estranged wife of Peter Satchell, the notorious "Yorkshire Ripper," who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963 for murdering 13 women. In January of that year, and again in 1963, Private Eye claimed that Susan Satchell had agreed to sell her story to British tabloid for £250,000. In 1965, Satchell said—and on May 24 the jury ruled in her favor: Private Eye adamantly said that it would appeal the decision. But the enormous award prompted widespread concern that the magazine might be forced into bankruptcy after 28 years of prosecutive reporting.

For the *As* as it is commonly known, the *Stuttische* case was just one of many skirmishes with the law since it was founded by her owner, school teacher in 1901. It became the most critical-about new publications in Germany since the Second World War. It kept the German public informed of the British press's tradition of keeping open about the personal feelings of Establishment figures. Indeed, journalists on numerous papers often described choice bits of gossip to the *Stuttische* as it is a forum for extensive reporting as well as biting satire. Still, the magazine seldom shows what it reports and has been derelict a decade of expensive lawsuits. Fighting these cases has cost *Frank* the *As* of money. It says 219,000 copies every two weeks, but the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* in 1958. Managing director David Carr said that it was largely the result of court action.

\$942,450 last year in legal fees, libel awards and out-of-court settlements. "We are basically quite profitable," said Cash. "It's the libel suits that bring it right down to the edge."

The award to Sachdev was the latest in a series of huge indemnities against British soldiers.

Such suits are still far below those awarded in the United States. The record U.S. award that the Supreme Court has upheld on appeal is \$3 million in 1988 to Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. against the cigarette television network and its anchor, Walter Jacobson, at its Chicago station for Jacobson's comments about one of the company's cigarette brands.

The largest-ever libel award in Canada is \$255,000, was in 1975 by former Montreal city councillor Gerald Snyder against *The Gazette* after the paper gave the impression that he had links with organized crime. The *Gazette* fought the case all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada and, in 1988, Snyder collected his award and interest totalling nearly \$216,000. Still, specialists in media law say that libel costs in Canada show little sign of escalating like those in other countries.

In Berlin, the latest judgment against *Franko* led to calls for reform of the country's libel laws, especially because crimes decided by jury must awards for damage with no advice from judges. The magazine's editors drew attention to the wide gulf between the amount it has been ordered to pay and the relatively small sums of money awarded by juries in other countries where it survived attacks by the *Yorkshire Post* and *Thames*. "The libel system has gone completely crazy," *Franko* was justifying figures not of its own brand. "After a century of the best of our press, the Conservative government has introduced the Lord Chief Justice, Lord MacKay, would remove the level of damages in libel cases and consider whether juries should be removed without advice from judges."

Others argued that Private Eye has been caught up in a wave of public reaction against Britain's often-outrageous tabloid press. Such papers as *The Sun* and *The News of the World* have increased their circulation by featuring sensational "pups" stories, "gals," paying reportedly six private detectives and paying thousands of dollars for interviews. Many critics observed, however, that the large awards bestowed by local press reflect a growing distaste for such methods. Ironically, Private Eye emerged during an era that the satirical press, indeed all the critics

of paying for stories rather than at Sutcliffe herself. "It was really an attack on cheap book journalism," said managing director Cuth. "It is nonsense for us to pay for the sale of the 'titled press.' Still, unless its legal appeal is successful, or its 'Tennantgate' hue raises the needed money, the *Eye* may have suffered a financial slash."

ANDREW PHILLIPS is *London*

For overnight trips . . . the gym . . . an afternoon at the ball park

**Take Maclean's at HALF PRICE  
and get this TOTE as YOUR GIFT!**

What is the world's going on?

Get behind the scenes and find out by getting Maclean's today at 50% off.

Politics, sports, entertainment, international affairs—you'll meet the personalities... weigh the issues... get so close to the action you'll feel that you're part of it... every week in Madison's.

### Quick-Read Format

And you'll do it *fast*... thanks to Maclean's quick-read format, and lean, lively writing. You're informed, entertained, amused by Maclean's witty columnists... all in minutes each week... for pennies a day... PLUS you get a great gift at no extra cost...

### Rugged Carry-All

Tote this sturdy canvas bag to the beach... the gym... on overnight trips. It's extra-roomy, with built-in pockets

inside and out. ... One with  
a raised velcro closure.

The heavy-duty zipper tops wide—reach what you need without digging. Plus a handy clip for your key ring... wide detachable shoulder strap... padded handles that won't cut into your palms... genuine leather accents and more.

Best of all, it's your **BONUS** with Maclean's.

**HURRY!**  
Order NOW —  
save 50% and  
this Tote is  
**YOUR GIFT!**

Just

\$1

**1**  
a week!

Complete the attached  
order card and mail today!

Clear low basic rate of 0% a copy saves you RM1.7 for every page. 0.5 means RM2.15 means RM3.90

## TECHNOLOGY

# A deadly explosion

*A pipeline leak leads to a fiery disaster*

It was an explosion of devastating proportions. As two Soviet passenger trains passed each other in the Ural Mountains about 1,200 km east of Moscow, sparks from a train apparently ignited liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) that had leaked from a pipeline about one kilometer away. In the resulting fireball, at least 466 of the more than 1,200 of the two trains' passengers—many of them children—were killed or reported missing. Soviet officials said that bodies were incinerated and that two railway cars melted in the blast. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who briefly visited the site a day after the June 3 blast, told the Soviet parliament that he believed "irresponsibility, incompetence and mismanagement" were to blame. Reports that the Soviet Union's rail security service had sent investigators to the scene strengthened a conviction among Western pipeline experts that the disaster was probably caused by inferior equipment, dangerous pipeline practices and human er-

ror—a combination that they said was less likely to occur in Canada or other Western nations.

As well, Soviet pipeline workers may have ignored warning signs that could have helped to prevent the accident. Gorbachev said that three hours before the explosion, pressure in the pipeline started to drop because of a leak in the line near the city of Yekaterinburg. The Soviet leader said nobody alerted to see why the pressure had dropped. Instead, workers pumped more gas into the line, trying to raise the pressure. The liquefied gas—which changed back into a gas when it left the pipeline—apparently then leaked into a crevice and was ignited when the trains passed through.

The explosion raised a number of issues. The Moscow daily newspaper *Sobiesitel* reported that a Soviet gas pipeline in Moldova, near the border with Romania, crossed just hours before the blast near Yekaterinburg. The paper

quoted a railway ministry official as saying that the earlier blast did not cause any deaths. The report did not say why the explosion occurred—or did it indicate whether it was connected in any way to the latest tragedy.

At the same time, Western observers said that they were puzzled by the magnitude of the second explosion. According to Jonathan Stern, a specialist on Soviet gas affairs with London's Royal Institute of International Affairs, the leaking pipeline was not part of the main Siberian inland gas pipeline, but appeared to be a small trunk line running from Ufa, a city in the Ural region, to Chelyabinsk, 200 km to the east, to supply chemical plants with LPG, a mixture of various gases, including propane and butane, that is used in the manufacture of plastics. Stern said that the exploding LPG alone could not have caused such devastating damage. Said Stern, "The huge fireball that engulfed the two trains would suggest that natural gas was also involved. Our deduction is that the Soviets had laid a natural gas pipeline alongside the LPG line, so that when the LPG exploded, the blast ruptured the water line, added natural gas to the inferno." But, Canadian pipeline experts said that North American operators sometimes placed several pipelines at the same right-of-way, and that the practice was not inherently dangerous.

As well, Western experts said that poor maintenance practices and the quality of the steel used in the construction of the Ufa-to-Chelyabinsk trunk line probably were also factors in the accident. They said that the pipeline



Ural Mountains train wreck: two railway cars melted in a gas pipeline blast.

was probably made of Soviet steel, which is heavier, less flexible and more susceptible to corrosion than steel used for pipelines in Western nations. For his part, Andrei Moiseyev, an official of the Prudhoe Hall Institute, an Oslo-based natural resources monitoring service, said that the Soviet Union had a serious problem with "aluminum maintenance" of its pipelines. Andrei Moiseyev said, "As for safety proper, the Soviets can be

extremely lax about what Western suppliers view as basic rules."

Similar concerns emerged within the Soviet Union. Edward Volynsky, senior engineer at the Soviet gas ministry in Moscow, said that the industry faced serious difficulties with equipment. Said Volynsky, "Imported pipes are more reliable, require fewer repairs, weigh less and have better insulation." Still, Andrei

Dierks, deputy chief of foreign relations at the same ministry, denied that his safety procedures were at the root of the accident. Said Dierks, "There is, of course, no guarantee against an incident—no an exterior party playing a role in a pipe for instance—but everyone is aware of the importance of checking."

Because Western standards of pipeline operations are considered to be much higher than in the Soviet Union, the Ural disaster would not likely be repeated in the European section of the pipeline that supplies European nations with Siberian natural gas. The pipelines that carry Siberian gas to West Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Turkey and Finland were built by Western firms and operate under strict safety control procedures.

Indeed, energy industry spokesmen in Canada claimed that it would be almost impossible for a disaster comparable to the Soviet blast to happen in North America. Jim Gosselin, spokesman for Alberta's Energy Resources Conservation Board, for one, said that in that province pipeline operators use sophisticated electronic monitors to survey major pipelines containing such high-pressure liquefied gases as propane every five minutes.

Meanwhile, gas transportation through the Ural Mountains were suspended last week as Soviet officials pressed their investigation into an accident that raised serious questions about the safety of Soviet transportation procedures.

**BARBARA WILKINSON** and **PETER LEWIS** in Moscow and **KERRY JOHNSON** in Edmonton

## GROUND CONTROL.



## YOU ARE READY FOR TAKE OFF.

Michelin performance tires you're ready for anything, anywhere, in any condition. Straightaways? Michelin's grip the road with unrivaled concentration. That's the power of our triangular tread block design, which allows us to use a softer compound. The result: greater traction. Passing? You need speed and acceleration. Our performance tires help your car deliver on both. They're even designed to dissipate heat at high speeds. Now that's cool. Corners? Take a few

for all they're worth. Our latest performance tires have a Variable Compliance Groove which closes up at hard corners to support the outside shoulder. You'll feel like you're driving on racing tires. They'll behave like it. Hairs! Let it. Our unique tread patterns channel water away from the tire. So you needn't worry about losing your grip. No matter what the situation, control is what Michelines are all about. And that's exactly what your performance car needs. In fact, it's the only way to fly.



## PEOPLE

### JOHNNY AFTER HOURS

As soon as the cameras are off, TV's greatest character, Johnny Carson, becomes a "real" and "softish" man, says author Lawrence Lerner. After interviewing 700 people, Lerner writes in *King of the Night—The Life of Johnny Carson*, to be released next



Carson banterizes friends and workmen

month, that the talk show host betrays his friends and humiliates his employees. Lerner adds that Carson once almost fired Ed McMahon—his sidekick on the *Tonight Show* since 1963—for stealing laughs with a few one-liners. But, for Carson, 60, the damning book is fun. Said the TV host: "It deserves as much credence as tabloid rags."



Bisset: effervescent she is not about to become the evening kind

### A case against marriage

In her latest movie, *Jacqueline*, Bisset plays a prospered Hollywood housewife. But says that playing such a part for real would "terribly" bore. At 44, Bisset—who stars in the newly released comedy *Seven From the Class Struggle in Beverly Hills*—says that she is likely to continue single after witnessing too many marriage breakdowns. "Why would I be any smarter than those people?" she the actress-Addie Boaz, whose six-year relationship with ballet dancer Alexander Godunov ended last year: "I think sharing is great, but I think you can overdo it."

### Having fun

Superstar Madonna is showing her seductive powers once again. In her movie *Die Another Day*—to be released next year—she plays a safety agent intent on capturing Tracy, played by Thomas Haden Church. Comedy-writers say that Madonna plays her part as well that Betsy is now truly enamored with the 26-year-old. For her part, Madonna recently caused a sensation when performing a lewd on-stage dance with comic Sandra Bernhard, 33, during a New York City benefit. But her less risqué side like her established style—her latest single, *Express Yourself* is skyrocketing on the charts.



Madonna: bump-and-grind obnoxious

### Serving a game of honor

Canadian Jodi Betherington is set to make tennis history. After scoring five major international doubles victories in the past six months, experts consider the 24-year-old Peterborough, Ont., resident the most likely to become the first

Canadian to win a grand slam title, when Wimbledon begins on June 26. Betherington will be teamed with her usual partner, American Patty Fendick, with whom she lost the highly regarded team of Steffi Graf and Gabriela Sabatini in the semifinals of the 1988 U.S. Open. And in



Betherington winner

### A LIFETIME STUDY

For the past 25 years, authors Bryan and Frances Sterling say that they have been having "the love affair of the century" with *Wall Rogers*, the late American wit of the 1930s and 1940s. "From the very first moment we heard his voice as an old radio show, we were hooked," recalled Bryan Sterling, 67. "He reached across the years with his humor—and we can't let go of him." Since then, Sterling has coproduced the 1979 award-winning play *Wall Rogers' U.S.A.* and wrote a daily column, syndicated to 170 newspapers in the United States, using Rogers's trademark observations to current events. He and his Toronto-born wife now live in New York City, and they have written seven books on the media cowboy, including the newly released *Wall Rogers' World*. Rogers, who died in 1955, would probably be amazed by their devotion, said Bryan Sterling, adding that the latecomer once observed: "Friedrich life has ruined more men than it ever made."

mixed doubles, she will be paired with U.S. Davis Cup doubles star Kim Flach, improving the odds of her bringing home a trophy. Betherington, who said that she is "flattered by everyone's expectations," added that if she does win, the victory will be unadorned. "It will be a clean victory," she added. "No steroids involved."

# Natural Gas... your whole house will warm up to it!

If you're like millions of other Canadian homeowners, you already know the benefits of Natural Gas heating. But do you know how many of life's finer things Natural Gas can bring you, easily and economically?

### Natural Gas Range: Savour the savings

Fast, flexible and economical, all Natural Gas is the greatest fuel that saves. Save 20% over electricity!



### Natural Gas Fireplace: The magic without the mess

All the warmth and charm of a wood fire, naturally, without smoke, soot and ash, or the high cost of wood. 11% per hour. What do you pay for wood?



### Natural Gas Pool Heater: Swim 'til the snow flies!

Extend your outdoor season with economical, all-gas heating by Natural Gas. Be the last one out! Save 34% over propane, save 25% over oil!

### Natural Gas Barbecue: Outdoor enjoyment that never runs out

No more propane tanks to fill and connect...and great outdoor taste at the touch of a dial. Save 53% over propane!



### Natural Gas Dryer: That loving touch for clothes

Get soft, fluffly clothes at the touch of a dial. Save 40% over electricity!



The latest models of Natural Gas appliances are available at Appliance Canada locations. Check your phone book for the one nearest you. \*Natural Gas Cost/Unit — Based on a unit price of 22.1¢ per cubic foot applied to heating and water heating used by a residential consumer. Based on 1991 March 15, 1990 Residential Rates. See 14.

Electricity and Propane Cost/Unit — Based on a unit price of 22.1¢ per cubic foot applied to heating and water heating used by a residential consumer. Based on 1991 March 15, 1990 Residential Rates. See 14.

Oil Cost/Unit — Based on a unit price of 22.1¢ per cubic foot applied to heating and water heating used by a residential consumer. Based on 1991 March 15, 1990 Residential Rates. See 14.

Natural Gas...  
the natural choice for modern living.

 Consumers Gas







## TELEVISION

# Small-screen static

Experts take the tube's pulse in Banff

**O**strich, the sunshine glimmer on the peak of Alberta's Mount Rundle. A steady ebb with marauding arctic winds settled across the parking lot opposite the Banff Park Lodge. But for more than 700 people inside the lodge last week, attention was directed to a different kind of scenery—the electronic images of the developed world's most popular pastime, viewing television. Throughout the week, that assembly of broadcasters, producers, educational writers from more than 100 countries formed an informal marketplace, competed for awards and argued over the shape of things to come on the TV screens of North America, Europe and other parts of the world. A nine-day feast at the 10th annual Banff Television Festival was the explosive proliferation of channels available to viewers because of the rapid development of TV technology and more liberal regulation by governments. For some, that development is a boon. For others, it is a menace. But most agreed that "The Television Revolution"—the theme of this year's Banff Festival—was profoundly transforming the TV scene for the industry and viewers alike.

In addition to grappling with big issues, the festival was celebration of the medium's best offerings. And it is a gala dinner at the end of the week, it preceded its program. Before serving USA entries by a six-member international jury. The three-hour grand theater A Very British Gay, produced by Sheila Pines and Channel 4 in London (it aired on the CBC once in the past year), won the \$10,000 grand prize and the award for best musical comedy. In fact, Britain was most of the festival awards, while Canada took only one of the five-part documentary series about challenges facing U.S. President George Bush. Clay Davis gave a presidential (For Questions for the President in its English version, a co-production by two liberal arts independents, won the \$2,500 Special Jury Prize.

But mostly, the festival involved a lot of talk about the small screen. And debate over the revolution driven by expanding cable, satellite and pay TV services—and by changing attitudes in governments—was perhaps the most intense at the event. Supporters of publicly



Swiss insisting that more channels mean better TV

funded TV argued that the expanding television menu will create a uniform global market by the vast inventory of U.S. shows, which are the cheapest way to satisfy the growing worldwide demand for programming. Swiss Vancouver broadcaster Lucien LaPierre, a veteran of such pioneering cable programs as *Three River Horse Sense Dogs* in the 1980s: "The history of television is for him not demonstrated; the more channels equals more choice, I have 20 channels at home, but they don't necessarily provide me with things I want to see." Against that, others contended that more channels will revitalize the medium and bring variety and higher quality. Predicted Andrew Nel, executive chairman of Britain's new satellite service, Sky Television: "The new players in the television arena

will stimulate original production." Europeans who expressed concern about the erosion of foreign payoffs to meet the demand of new channels describe that development as "Canadianism"—a reference to the dominance of U.S. programming on Canadian television. Indeed, in a panel on the worldwide proliferation of TV channels, Mervyn Dymally, president of Toronto's CITY TV, said that the changes sweeping Europe began long ago in Canada: "The so-called revolution in TV everywhere is peaking about now, here in Canada for the last 20 years," he said.

The expansion of television is a pressing issue in Europe, where deregulation within the European Community has paved the way for the growth of new satellite and cable channels, many of which bring in foreign programs. Many European participants argued the new channels are causing upheaval and cultural dilution. Swiss TV executive Gisleine Genselbrecht noted why that American TV is even introducing stage sets worth to the French language, including the new channel, derived from the TV show *Dallas*. Genselbrecht, who is president of the *Conseil des Télévisions Francophones*—an association of 14 French-language networks in five countries—explained that the word means "its safety around."

Still, the TV revolution in Europe was presented in favorable terms by Sky TV's Neil. He lauded the advantages of privately owned, commercially driven television over government-controlled TV, which has traditionally ruled the airwaves in Britain. Until the introduction of Sky TV in February, Britain had only four channels—two public: British Broadcasting Corp. networks, and the independent, partly publicly funded ITV and Channel 4. Sky TV—a satellite service owned by media magnate Rupert Murdoch—doubled the number of channels available. Neil, who is also editor of *The Sunday Times*, said that British television has been damaged by a narrow edit that produces economical disaster progress as well as capriciousness that craves to keep the audience about Britain. He also maintained that because it is publicly funded, the BBC has been subject to government control. "The multiplicity of channels means the government thought police—whether it is the benign British civil service or the jackboot in the night—will find hard to control mass and more channels."

Uncertain relations between government and television in Canada was a strong undercurrent at the festival—most partly fueled by the federal and Alberta governments through the nonprofit Banff Television Foundation. Federal Communications Minister Marcel Masse opened the festival ceremonies—but gave as little as when he would renege on a 1988 act, nor what it would contain. The new

legislation in Parliament last fall when the No. 21 federal election was called. Meier is responsible for restructuring the set, possibly in a revised version. *Notas* in Ottawa is also awarded an key federal appointments. The newswoman term of CBC president Pierre Boudreghien on July 11, and there was much speculation at Baffin about who will succeed

data secret documents the adventures of a 36-year-old Sedbury boy who is missing, but not up-engineer father in an unnamed African country. At last year's festival, Luczak and Stephens successfully found the federal connection they needed to complete *Follow the Spirit Lion*, a \$2.6-million made-for-TV movie due to appear on the CBC this fall.

Also rising: the many independent produ-

"Everyone is always looking for that last little bit of money," says Zimmer, pointing to his T-shirt, emblazoned with the name of his company: Missing Piece Productions.

Criticism of the Baffin festival also inspired concern about European Community legislation that threatens to severely diminish the number of TV coproductions deals that they negotiate in Europe. As part of the EC's agenda to integrate the members' economies—and harmonize their media laws—by 1990, the European Parks event spawned a far-reaching list of demands that sets out how programs should be produced and specifies that coproductions with other countries would now be treated as foreign programs. Before the directive, such coproductions qualified as domestic European content. Those involving Canadians include the CBC's *Glory Enough For All*, a coproduction with England in which E.R. Thomson portrayed nuclear cooperator Fredrick Banning and CTV's play about rock singer *Blondie*, a coproduction with France. Independent production houses, as well as the federal government, are currently lobbying against the European associates. But Pat Fenn, who is president of the Toronto-based Pantheon Productions and of the Baffin Festival Foundation, is cheering the move. "Preserving access to the European market is critically important, but I think it's a battle we're going to win."



Baffin: meeting in a mountain resort to study a revolution is a popular indoor pastime

tion. The names were prominently etched in the firm: were Telefilm Canada executive-director Pierre DesRoches and Toronto L&L publisher—and former CBC executive—Peter Herndorf. Meier's choice to replace André Bessens, former co-chairman of the popular Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, was widely expected to be Montreal lawyer Francis Fox, who held various cabinet posts in the Liberal government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Another discussion topic: the \$240 million that is to be cut from the 1995-1996 annual CBC budget over the next five years, an extremely serious move in the April 27 federal budget. Meier Young, Luczak of Toronto-based Missing Piece Productions expressed anxiety about the cuts while she was in Baffin. "We are committed to projects with Canadian themes," she said, "and if we don't have the CBC then we don't have any body."

Young Canadian women who became a volunteer in Africa. Many that TV and video content sales are now a critical part of every actress' life. Zimmer said that his priority at Baffin was to find a TV broadcaster to buy the film. Following its theatrical release in September and after a run on Fox's Channel pay TV

was who was to Baffin looking for new shows that feature-based Christopher Zimmer. He recently returned from Zimbabwe, where he and his partner, Luke Koenig, filmed *The Mighty Sun*, a \$2 million feature that Zimmer described as a "Zimbabwean version of a



Jeanne Ziemer: a chance of uncertainty in Canada

young Canadian women who became a volunteer in Africa. Many that TV and video content sales are now a critical part of every actress' life. Zimmer said that his priority at Baffin was to find a TV broadcaster to buy the film. Following its theatrical release in September and after a run on Fox's Channel pay TV

The festival manager to schedule virtually every part of the industry. There was a lively panel discussion on the role of television in politics, which began with panelists questioning political and political—and ended with the candidates in the hot seat as figures including former Conservative prime minister Jean Chrétien and then there. There was also a show on the high-tech television technology—called BTV—which promises to bring viewers a clearer picture in the 1990s. There were extensive sessions for inspiring conversations with such industry visitors as George Jeffries, one of the writers for the Emmy award-winning series *Quincy* and *L.A. Law*, and Briton Ann Plater, who scripted the British Award-winning *A Very British Coup*. In the background, scores of video monitors flickered in the hotel's lobby and in 31 screening rooms, showing the programs in competition for the Baffin Awards. Displaying shows ranging from an episode of the popular U.S. sitcom *Cheers* to the R-rated Canadian sports special *Crackback*, where television was seen as more than 10 to 20 a day every day of the festival—and there were always viewers lined up in front of them. There is one of the most spectacular settings in the world: the face of the boxwood to be unscathed.

DAVID THURMAN in Baffin



Le Carré: a gripping saga of tension and redemption set in the glamorous

## BOOKS

# Romance in Russia

A spy novelist comes in from the cold

For the past 30 years, British spy novelist John le Carré has dazzled readers with his intricately plotted, psychologically complex novels. As a Cold War chronicler and self-described "English" himself, with service in his country's Foreign Office, le Carré has vividly depicted the clandestine underworld of double agents, terrorists and cloak-and-dagger intrigues. Now, le Carré has released his 13th novel, *The Russia House*, a taut, gripping saga of tension, suspicion and redemption set against the Soviet era of glamour and peril.

According to the author, no reception could that which greeted his first best novel, *The Spy Who Came from the Cold*, when it came out in 1963. The novel has already topped U.S. best-seller lists just three weeks after publication. Meanwhile, a film adaptation, written by British playwright Tom Stoppard and directed by Australian Fred Schepisi, is about to begin production in London—another first for le Carré. Sean Connery, famous for his portrayal of Ian Fleming's secret agent James Bond, is one of the actors being considered for the lead.

The novel *Russia House*, set in 1967, tells the story of a failed attempt in the post-Cold War era at Moscow's first public bar for the teaching of the English language, a beautiful and mysterious woman named Kitty Orlov, whose three autobiographies to a naive British businessman. The cat-and-mouse game of espionage and information sleighing that Soviet telephony is

effective and that in minutes goes on about to the West. "The American strategists can sleep at peace," reads a message. "Their airplanes cannot be stolen. The Soviet agents is dying much his arms." Orlov adds the situation to pass them on to the British. But, a world away, suspenseful playing British publisher and selected spy. The novel opens the work of a Soviet physicist named Gorbachev (unnamed) who is the brains behind the novel's plot. The action begins when the novelists had a taste of the British intelligence. Like the real-life suspense surrounding the Soviet era of glamour and peril.

Like le Carré's best works, including *A Perfect Spy*, his autobiographical novel *The Russia House* is spiked with very ironic and funny observations. It also contains the author's recurring themes of the struggle between the individual and the institutional collective conscience as well as the conflict between thought and action. And his characters still distrust authority just as New Line's *The Spy Who Came from the Cold* does. Orlov, who he believes will trigger the end of the world, Gorbachev's experts. "When the world is destroyed," Gorbachev says, "it will be destroyed not by its makers but by the safety of its experts and the superior ignorance of its learners."

But *The Russia House* is also structurally

single, more optimistic and more romantic than such earlier le Carré works as *Smiley*, *Smiley*, *Smiley* and *Smiley's People*. He deals with the theme of redemption through love. And while making *Russia House* work for a very quiet engagement, the 52-year-old le Carré—who once came to David Carradine—admitted to *Madison* that he built from their meeting the memory of his father in the colorful *A Perfect Spy*. He says that his optimism comes from his two 1980s spy novels *The Secret* and his discovery of how "there are amazingly viable." During his visit, he met with physicist Andre Sokolov—then a dissident, now a member of the new Soviet parliament—and members of the Writers' Union and visited the Library of Foreign Languages in Moscow that le Carré decided to meet with British spy Kim Philby, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1951, because he said that he was thoroughly disgusted with Philby's "suspicious traces."

Having seen the reality of the Soviet Union, le Carré says that he has greater affection and respect for the Soviet people, and first he is convinced that diplomatic and cultural ties should be strengthened. Politically, he says, current events seem the death knell for communists. Added the author: "What has happened is that the seemingly evil is very honest of the Cold War stopped. We as a public have had a taste of the possibility." Declared le Carré: "Even if they shoot Gorbachev and every progressive in the Soviet Union tomorrow, we know that out there somewhere is the possibility of reconciliation on a grand scale. The reality is within our grasp."

## DEBUT RECAPITULATION

### MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

#### FICTION

- 1 *The Nigamists*, Berke (3)
- 2 *Star*, Scott (2)
- 3 *The Russian House*, le Carré (5)
- 4 *A Player for Owen Henson*, Irving (3)
- 5 *The Obsessed*, Thomas, Estlin (2)
- 6 *The Seeds of Time*, Berlin (3)
- 7 *The Summer House*, Judd (2)
- 8 *Carl's Life*, Alford (2)
- 9 *Billy Broughton*, Levine (2)
- 10 *A Season in Hell*, Hynes (2)

#### NONFICTION

- 1 *Going Wild*, MacLean (1)
- 2 *A Woman Named Julia*, Stymura (4)
- 3 *Love and Marriage*, Coby (2)
- 4 *A Brief History of Time*, Hawking (3)
- 5 *Stress for Success*, Henson (3)
- 6 *Woodstock*, Woodstock (2)
- 7 *King of the Fish*, Fisher (2)
- 8 *The Arctic God*, Levin (2)
- 9 *Letters of a Businessman to His Son*, Henson (2)
- 10 *How to Live, How to Die*, Henson (2)

1. Figures last week

Compiled by Bonnie McGeorge





**SET YOUR COURSE** Integrated Services Digital Network  
**FOR THE FUTURE** line into your communications pipeline.  
**WITH ISDN.** It allows voice, data, video and image  
information to be shared in any place, with more  
speed, quality, economy and ease than ever before.

Northern Telecom leads the way with real ISDN applications, so your business can sail into the future with a stronger competitive edge. ISDN. It's just one of the many ways Northern Telecom is demonstrating its commitment to the creation of total communications networks. Product innovation, superior quality and total customer satisfaction have helped Northern Telecom to become the world's leader in fully digital telecommunications equipment.

**nt** northern  
telecom

**NETWORKING**